PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,038—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	„	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	„	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg	„	14	4
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Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall. capacity

Retail Agents :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	19th Dec.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

14th Dec.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.
GISELA	F. Kessovich.	4,253	350	9th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 9. 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,950 tons, on the 21st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1893. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th Decr.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for

CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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XMAS 1893.

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FANCY
GOODS.

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PLATE,
FOR PRESENTS.

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SPECIALITIES FOR THE XMAS SEASON.

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GRAPES,
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CRYSTALLISED
FRUITS.
CHOCOLATES,
DRY FRUITS.
XMAS CAKES.

THORPE AND CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

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RUGS AND MAUDS.

The Snowden Rug	Rs.	10	8	The Royal Maud	Rs.	35
" Genn "	„	15	8	The Mc Donald	„	30
" Gloucester "	„	18	8	The Argylel.	„	30
" Dale "	„	18	8	The " Gordon. "	„	30
" Celtic "	„	30	0	The " Murray. "	„	30
" Reversible "	„	35	0	The "Forbes, &c., &c."	„	30

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy)........................Each Rs. 36 and 40

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White Witney	per Pair	18	8	EIDER-DOWN PILLOWS,	Each		6	8
Extra Large	„	25	0	Do.	Do.	„	8	8
Scarlet	„	18	8	Do.	Do.	„	9	8
„ Extra Large	„	25	0	Feather	Do.	„	8	8
Eider-down Quilts	„	25	0	Horse Hair	Do.	„	8	8
Sateen	„	45	0	Cotton	Do.	„	1	0

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Bacon.
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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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LATEST SHAPES.
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AN
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IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH
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"FRUIT & HONEY." TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE
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COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

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PREPARED from the original formula of A well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires, without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN" it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

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WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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FOR PRINTING IN BLACK AND WHITE.

THIS Liquid has simply to be Painted on any White Paper and allowed to dry; it is then ready for Printing, after which two minutes suffices to one and fix the print.

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FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

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J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.

Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

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SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).

ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.
PADDY & DALL GRINDING MACHINES.
And POUNDING MACHINES
FOR HAND WORK AS WELL AS
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Apply to the Sole Inventioner,
MAHAMADBHOY GASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY,
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Chief Storekeeper, B.-N. Railway, Nagpur, C. P.

Nagpur, 9th December, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1893,
For the Railway Employers at the Half Rate.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance Commence at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas. Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor.
A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

LIPTON'S TEAS.

The finest the World can produce.
To be obtained all over
INDIA and the EAST.
Note the Prices:—
Choicest Blend of Indian
PEKOE
SOUCHONG,
Per lb. 12 Annas.
Specially Selected Blend of
Delicious Darjiling
and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
Re. 1-2 per lb.
PURE CEYLON
TEA,
Grown on
LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE
ESTATES.
Re. 1 per lb.
Are Packed in Patent
Air-tight Tin Boxes,
Thus preserving the Delicious Flavor and
Aroma.
GAINED
the Highest and only
AWARD
at the
WORLD'S
FAIR,
CHICAGO,
British Section.
GOLD MEDAL,
HANOVER, 1893.
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.
In air-tight Boxes,
Containing
1 lb. Nett.
5 lbs. Nett.
10 lbs. Nett.
20 lbs. Nett.
No Extra Charge for
Boxes.

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MORE THAN
ONE MILLION PACKETS
Sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

LIPTON,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
Of the Following Celebrated
TEA and COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON.

Viz.:—Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Monerakande, Mahadambatenne, Mousakelle Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranella.

LIPTON'S
INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

LIPTON'S WAREHOUSES:—
11 and 12, Hare St., Calcutta.

Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency:—
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACONS!
In Canvass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER...............Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 15TH DEC.,
TOM TAYLOR'S
Ever Welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Miss MARIE BRIAN
In her Original Impersonation of
SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
Last Night But Two!!
"CHARLEY'S AUNT,"
With Big Variety Bill.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!
Under the Patronage of
MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON,
Commandant., Officers and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
Sydney Grundy's Masterpiece,
"THE VILLAGE PRIEST."

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
MR. HENRY KITTS,
Upon which Occasion he will Sustain his Side-splitting Rendition of
CARRAWAY BONES
In Mark Meeford's Screaming Farcical Comedy,
"TURNED UP,"
And Great Bill of Novelties.

Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE DRAMATIC CANTATA,
By GILBERT AND SULLIVAN,
ENTITLED
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a Comedietta in one Act,
ENTITLED
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THESPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.

The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers
Mrs. Crommelin
Miss Griffiths
Miss G. Griffiths
Miss Long
Miss Nicholson
Miss Stevens
Miss Swift
Miss Turner
Miss Westlake
Mr. Beaumont
Mr. Buckle
Mr. Casserly
Mr. Chisholm
Mr. Crawford
Mr. Crommelin

Col. Empson
Mr. Fosbery
Capt. Heyman
Mr. Hickman
Mr. Leveson
Mr. Lowndes
Mr. MacLeod
Mr. Macpherson
Mr. Nicholson
Mr. Nixon
Mr. Reddie
Mr. Sargent
Mr. Schofield
Mr. Stevens
Mr. Stiven

And Others.

The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SMOKING CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P.M.

VOCALISTS:—Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Ross, Mr. Tapp, and Mr. Schofield.
VIOLIN:—Surgeon-Captain Cleveland.
PIANO:—Mr. Dove and Captain Heyman.
HARMONIUM:—Mr. Mant.
BONES SOLO:—Mr. Rumble.
CONCERTED MUSIC:—"Arioso" by Handel; "Intermezzo" from Cavalleria Rusticana.
VIOLIN:—"Alice, where art Thou."
VOCAL:—"Plantation Songs," "Daisy," "I could'nt," &c., &c.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH".....	J. SWAN	3,190	29th Dec.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

THE NOTICE, dated 11th November, 1893, issued by the Undersigned, inviting Tenders for the Supply of 5,000 CASES of KEROSINE OIL, is hereby CANCELLED.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

'XMAS 1893.

IF you want to merry be
'Xmas Cards please come and see,
Bohemian Glassware Rich and Nice,
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Price.

Elegant Stationery of every kind,
Desks and Boxes you will surely find
At MOTIWALA'S SHOP,—18, Church Gate Street.
Where Fancy Articles your eyes will greet.

To kind Patrons—one and all
Who respond to this our friendly call,
We wish health and good cheer
During the ensuing New Year.

B. D. MOTIWALA & Co.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOM SMITH'S
CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
50 DIFFERENT VARIETIES,
From As. 8 to Rs. 5 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 12 each.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Up-country Orders promptly Executed by V. P. P.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma [illegible],
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

JUST UNPACKED.

Ham,	As. 15 per lb.
Bacon,	As. 14 per lb.
Double Glouster Cheese,	As. 14 per lb. on Cut.
Dutch Cheese,	As. 12 per lb.
Chedder Cheese,	As. 12 per lb.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong grey Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 „ glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 „ victoria with removable coach-box.
1 bay Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 strong country built dog-cart in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 15, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WADIA MILLS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadia Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the above company, and with the concurrence of the trustees for the debenture holders of the said Wadia Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously disposed of by private contract or be otherwise withdrawn from sale) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described.

SCHEDULE:

All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land or ground, situate near Delisle Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22,281 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 35, 91, 109, 138 and 127 and New No. 12906, 11907, 12020, 12021 and 12044, and New Survey Nos. 2636, 2834, 2838, and 2947, 3-2947, 4-2947, and 5-2947 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Hoosanjee Hormasjee, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the said Government tank and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Hormusjee and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Hormasjee, together with all and singular the mill and other building and edifices now standing thereon, together with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, all of which said premises are known as the "Wadia Mills." And also all and singular the boilers, engines machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, furniture and things at the time of sale, on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said Company. And all the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Company and the said Official Liquidator and the said Trustees into and upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or to his Attorneys, Messrs. Framjee and Moos, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of December 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT SALE
of
CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Munshi Bisansaroop Indersaroop, a large collection of China and Japanese curiosities, consisting of hand-painted large size flower jars, vases, card plates, wall trays, powder and toilet boxes, flower-holders, &c.

The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 case Christmas cards.
9 cases Toys.
An assortment of mechanical toys, consisting of walking ladies, railway vehicles, engines, boats, carriages, &c.
8 boxes Chas. de Cazanone extra dry champagne
1 lot ladies', gentlemen's and boys' straw hats, oil paper, waterproof cloth, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alli Hussum and Co, ex Hispania—
SS AHO RAP 1-3-5 cases glassware.
On account of the concerned—
LM 956 MM 1604—5—2 cases 36 pieces winceys.
MM 1077 CB 1835-36—2 „ 38 „ A-W flannelettes.
LM 804 MM 1300—1 „ 16 „ printed meltons.
On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Sumsoodin—
LM 773 MM 1261-62—2 cases 64 pieces of flannels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 Iron grey pony, 13-2, 5 years old.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the valuable and neat substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, two fire and burglar proof safes, English brougham by Disturnal, strong-built office shigram, two powerful and fast bay and grey Arab horses, sets of harnesses, plated banjo, Ditmar's lamps, oil paintings, real Persian carpets, garden plants, etc., the property of ISAAC ALCOCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 15, 1893.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12
10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leiths
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Invernes.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.
Gonzalez Byass and Co. Vina Tula.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).
Grand Romano.

Old Puerto Sherry.
Old Dry Sherry.
Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.
Chateau Palmer.
Chateau La Lagune.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.
Medoc.

Pauillac.
St. Estephe.
St. Emilion.
St. Julien.
St. Marie.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition.

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

Apply to CROFT, MODY and Co.,
19, Bank Street, or
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
Suppliers by the Bottle.
33, HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..................	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months, Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP............	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 6,26,978

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. pe Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on term which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$	39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LYONS.
MANILA.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

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R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. HALMERS,
Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

INSURANCES.

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£	676,355
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£	927,584

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£	2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£2	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	300 50	300 150	10 7½	275 200
Back Bay Bathe	800	50	40	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bapty Brothers	6,000	100	125	18	42
Bazar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In liquidation				
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,925
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,235
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,300	100	100	ex div 3	67
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	80
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	100	100	Rs. 20	236
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,100	200	200	7½ pr. ct.	275
[illegible] & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	70	—	75 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	23 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	208
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	20	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marsh & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	250		80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	8,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 25	5	18½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,245		100	Nil	58
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	240
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,060	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		805
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
[illegible] Mills Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	385
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	560
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,360xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,390
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
[illegible]aishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	280
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,080	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	900	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	280
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120xd
[illegible]reuf's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 212½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	280
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	615	2,600	2,600	Rs. 80	1,185
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	480	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	39½	370
Mahmoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	88	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs55dvd	440xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	60
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	35	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 20	40 215xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	576	300	all	...	
Volkart	—	1,00	1000	Rs. 70	1,090

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-6	
China Leaf	" 25-1	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 24-14	"
Do. do. new	" 24-11	"
Australia do.	" 25-2	
Bombay do.	" 25	
English Sovereigns	" 16	
Do. Dragons	" 15-13	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 84	
Do. 17½ do.	" 84½	
[illegible] Dollars	" 200	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 190	
[illegible]	" 300	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Jubilee Festival of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Cycling Club Dance, Town Hall.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-15 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Java (s), from Zanzibar; Patna (s), Calcutta; and Bettor (s), Barry.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), for Genoa; and Baria (s), Calcutta, &c.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Java entered the dock on Wednesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Vasna entered, and the s.s. Dominico Balduino and Baria left the dock yesterday.

Jubilee Festival.—The Lodge Rising Star will hold its Jubilee Festival, at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Pachambe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

H. E. the Governor's Levee.—In the list of the gentlemen entitled to the private entree, the name of Mr. M. Kadri Bey, the Turkish Consul General, should have appeared among the Europeans, and not Natives.

Students Literary and Scientific Society.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was elected a member of the committee at a general meeting of the Society, on Wednesday evening, in place of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.

Exemption from Service on the Jury.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions, Mr. J. Hewett who had a bad cold, was exempted from service on the Special Jury. Mr. J. Hewson, who had to give evidence in the Small Causes Court and also before the Collector, was likewise exempted.

Fall off a Scaffolding.—At 3 p.m., on Wednesday last, a woman, named Thanee, while at work on a scaffolding erected in front of a house under repair, at Dongree Street, accidentally fell down, sustaining severe injuries to her body. She was taken to the Goculdas Teijpal Hospital and treated.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Bhimaji Bapuji, officiating kulkarni of mauze Sindgi, taluka Sindgi, in the Bijapur Collectorate, having been removed from office on account of grave misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Result of Sleeping on Roads.—On Wednesday morning, a horse attached to a carriage, belonging to Mr. J. White, residing at Bellasis Road, suddenly took fright at a black leather bag, which the syce held in his hands to feed the animal with gram, and bolted along Tank Street, causing injuries to five persons, who were at the time sleeping on the road. The injured persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated there were sent home.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	William Tell	Rossini.
Cavatina and Finale	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Tonjours ou Jamais	Waldteufel.
Song	The Little Drummer	Kappy.
Fantasia	Sullivan's Songs	Arr. Rappey.
Mazurka	I'm Bluthenschmuck	Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Antiquarian Discovery.—There is now on view at Messrs. Tellery's establishment, in the Fort, a handsomely carved ivory statuette, supposed to be at least 300 years old. A few years ago when excavations were being made for the Bopir bridge across the Tapti the interesting relic was unearthed, but the man into whose possession it came, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, attached very little importance to the statuette until some archæologists saw it and pronounced it to be a rare and valuable piece of workmanship. The statuette is to be sent to Europe after being on view here a short time.

Addresses to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P.—The members of the "Dnyan-Prasarak" Mandali, (Society for the Promotion of Knowledge) and of the "Rahnumai-Mazdiasna Sabha" (Society for the Promotion of Religious Reforms among Zorastrians) held a special general meeting, last evening, in the office of Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, in the premises of Mr. Rustamji N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Church Gate Street. It was unanimously resolved to present addresses of welcome to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on his return from England after having successfully advocated the cause of Indian affairs in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. Drafts of two separate addresses were read and approved. Mr. K. R. Kama presided at both meetings.

The Dispute between Neighbours.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter in which Superintendent Grennan had obtained summonses against his client and Mr. Haji Mya Abdulla Khandvani, calling upon them why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. Cooper said he would grant the application if his client (Mr. Lukhmidas) did not proceed any further into the matter regarding the disputed gate. Mr. Kharsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, solicitor for Mr. Khandvani, at this stage came up, and told the Court that counsel had been instructed in the matter for his client. He had no objection to the application of Mr. Kirkpatrick. His Worship observed that before a postponement was granted it, was necessary that Mr. Shroff's client should give an undertaking like Mr. Kirkpatrick's client that he would not proceed into the matter in regard to which a dispute had been going on. This being done his Worship allowed the case to stand over until the 17th proximo.

Lecture.—At the Grant Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A., on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robert McCann, travelling secretary for the Bombay Presidency, delivered a lecture on "Young Manhood, its Needs, and Aspirations." Mr. A. King presided, and there was a fair attendance. In the course of his remarks Mr. McCann said that young men should ever bear in mind two great central truths in regard to themselves—first, that the present was but a probationary state to the "great beyond," second, that they exercised an influence on others, either good or evil. The first need of a youth was a mission, and illustrations were given to show that men inspired with a mission had risen from the lowest round of the social ladder to positions of great importance and influence. The actions of youth should be regulated by the guiding principle of duty, duty towards his country, his home, and his fellowmen. The importance of knowledge was insisted upon, and young men were urged to devote some portion of their leisure time to study, thereby better fitting themselves for their daily work. The value of the qualities of perseverance and thoroughness was pointed out, and the lecturer said that the secret of being happy was with those who learned to be useful. A man's character—his only real possession—was made up of habits, and habit was nothing more than the repetition of acts, often small in themselves; but habits formed character, and eventually made or marred a man's destiny.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagaon.
Friday, December 15.
5-30 p.m.—Confirmation and Address by the Lord Bishop.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues, immediately on application, lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, must assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm; no invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve his pain, or completely cure his disease. The combined action of the Ointment and Pills, in all disorders, is too irresistible to be withstood.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

ALLEGED SATTAS OR WAGERING CONTRACTS IN GOLD.

BHANJI VITHAL AND ANOTHER VS. BALMUKUND VENIPRASAD AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,001, being the amount due under an award made by the arbitrators Hargovandas Nagindas and Kalidas Kissoudas, on the 27th of November, 1890, or in the alternative the sum of Rs. 344-3-0, being the damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the defendants' breach of the contracts for sale and delivery to the plaintiffs of 269 and 101 English bars of gold on the vaidas of Asso Sud 15th of Samvat 1946; and Kartik Sud 15 of Samvat 1947, respectively. The defendants in their written statement alleged that the contracts referred to in the plaint were wagering contracts, inasmuch as there had been no intention to deliver the gold bars contracted to be sold by them, but to pay only the differences between the contract rates and the market rates on the vaida days. They also alleged that the arbitrators had been appointed only for the purpose of settling the amount of the sae differences; that there was no consideration for the submission; and that they were not bound by the award made thereunder. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal appeared for the defendants. The suit was heard on the 4th, 5th, and 7th instant, and his Lordship, delivered judgment on the 12th instant. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the only question to be decided was as to whether the contracts were wagering contracts, and held that the defendants had failed to make out that they were such contracts. His Lordship remarked that the defendants were commission agents and dealt in gold, though they did not keep gold in stock. The plaintiffs were dealers in gold on a large scale. The evidence of the plaintiffs was better than that of the defendants, and the defendants actually carried out similar contracts entered into between them and the plaintiffs for previous vaidas. The plaintiffs could have readily procured the money to pay for the bars. His Lordship also held the award to be binding on the defendants and gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,001 with costs, including the costs of the proceedings taken by the plaintiffs against the defendants for the filing of the said award, and interest on judgment at six per cent.

THE SOONDERDAS S. AND W. MILLS COMPANY.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vanrawandas Purshotumdas presiding.

The following report of the directors was read before the meeting:—With the balance-sheet and profit and loss account annexed herewith, the directors now place before the shareholders their twenty-first annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1893. It will be perceived from the accounts that during the year under review the company have made a profit of Rs. 62,555-0-9 including Rs. 983-11-8, as balance brought forward from the last year's account, and which profit the directors now propose to divide as under:—To ad-interim dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share paid for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1892, absorbing Rs. 19,500; to the payment of a like dividend for the second half-year ending 30th June last absorbing Rs. 19,500; to the mill extension fund account Rs. 23,500; and balance to the next year's account Rs. 55-0-9,—total Rs. 62,555-0-9. Considering the bad times the mill-industry had to pass through during the latter part of the year under review and considering also the high price of cotton that ruled during the same period when the yarn market was depressed and in an unremunerative condition, the directors think the profit so made as above is satisfactory. They have however, pursuant to the resolution passed at the last general meeting, ordered out 150 looms with their preparatory machinery, some of which have recently arrived and have now commenced to work; and they now fully trust that the productions made by these looms will no doubt materially add to the company's profit.

On the motion of the chairman the report with the audited balance-sheet was approved and adopted.

The following resolutions were then carried:—That out of the disposable balance of Rs. 43,055 shown in the account, a dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7-8 per quarter share be declared payable on and after the 18th instant, carrying Rs. 23,500 to the Mill Extension Fund Account and Rs. 55 to the next year's account. Messrs. Hassumbhoy Visram and Lukhmidas Walji were re-elected directors and Messrs. Framji Temuljee and Dwarkadas Odhavji were appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 9th and 10th Silver Spoon competitions counting for the Coorla Aggregate prizes also to qualify for competing for Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prizes took place at Coorla on Thursday morning. The shooting was of a high character, some very excellent scores being made. So many of the members are now handicapped, the younger shots ought to show up to advantage. The competition next week will be on Thursday. Distances 300 and 200 yards. The following are the scores:—

9TH COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yards.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	36 a
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	35 b
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	35 b
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	34 c
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33 b
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R Vols	33 b
Corpl A G Herbert, do.	33 d
Corpl C A Cutler, do.	33 e
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	33 f
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	32 b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32 a
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	32 g
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	32 a
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lan Regt	31 a
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	28
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl J J DeSouza, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	20

(a) Handicapped 9 points. (b) Handicapped 6 points. (c) Winner of 1st spoon. (d) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd spoon. (e) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 3rd spoon. (f) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 4th spoon. (g) Handicapped 3 points.

10TH COMPETITION.

	Score 700 yards.
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	37 a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	34 b
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	34 b
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	33 c
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	32 d
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	31 e
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	31 f
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30 g
Lce.-Corpl J Harbottle, G I P Ry Vols	30 f
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	30 h
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30 e
Corpl C A Cutter, G I P Ry Vols	30 e
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28 e
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	26
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	23
Sergt-Instr. F Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	19
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	7
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	Retired.

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon. (b) Handicapped 9 points. (c) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 4th spoon. (d) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 3rd spoon. (e) Handicapped 6 points. (f) Handicapped 9 points. (g) Handicapped 12 points. (h) winner of 2nd spoon.

There is an amusing skit in "The Granta," this month, in the form of a report of an inquiry supposed to be held at Mudie's Library, into the circumstances of the "death of English Literature." Archdeacon Farrar, Mr. Robert Buchanan, Miss Marie Corelli, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Walter Besant, and Mr. Thomas Hardy give evidence of a somewhat conflicting character. Mr. Buchanan attributes the calamity to the prevalence of pessimists. Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Morris consider the suppression of Laureateship to blame; Mr. Hardy thinks that literature has met with its death from suffocation by "the Young Person;" Mr. Besant having called attention to the fact that he has been interested in an association whose chief object was to keep the deceased alive, declares his conviction that the deceased was not deceased at all. This expression of opinion appears to have influenced the jury, whose verdict is that English Literature is "quite alive," but they sarcastically add that there is "not sufficient evidence to show who is responsible for the mishap."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Friday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber, Present: Lord Brassey, President, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. A. U. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhunga was not present.

MR. STEEL.

Mr. R. Steel, a merchant of Calcutta, was the first witness examined In reply to Lord Brassey he said: My object is to represent public opinion on the financial aspects of the question with reference to the opium trade between China and India. The commercial community are satisfied that no evils result in India from the consumption of opium; they rather consider the contrary is the case. Upon the financial aspects of the question it is impossible for us to do without the opium revenue. We could not find any substitute, and it would be bitterly resented by all classes throughout India if any attempt was made to abolish the opium revenue. The Government has got into severe financial straits already. If the opium revenue is taken off, it will be necessary to find the indispensable funds which can be substituted for it. The only feasible thing Government could do would be to place an import duty upon piece-goods, which would not produce more than ¼ or ⅙ of the present opium revenue, or by doubling the salt tax, to which many would object. With regard to the way in which the loss of trade with China in opium would prejudicially affect the position of India in regard to the general balance of trade, I would state that on the assumption that the opium exported is prohibited, upon the assumption that other products will be grown instead, and assuming that the whole of this produce were exported, the value of this produce would not be worth more than a quarter of the opium revenue. The balance of trade would hence be affected accordingly to the effect of six million pounds sterling. The power of the Government to maintain the value of the rupee at a higher point than the silver equivalent depends entirely upon the balance of trade. They cannot permanently maintain the rupee above the value of the uncoined silver in respect of maintaining the balance of trade sufficient to defray the obligations of the Government of India in London. They may do it temporarily by borrowing gold and looking up silver in reference to its annual drain of payments, but I do not know how long this can go on. Occasionally small quantities of silver come from China, but the trade is comparatively unimportant. China pays in London by her produce, such as silks and tea, which she sells in London through the agency of exchange banks, and the matter is adjusted in London. The money due there is paid on account of people who send opium. The adjustment of China's liabilities to India by exports of silver to this country is not sufficiently considerable to exercise a prejudical effect of the value of the rupee in this country. I should like to say that in my opinion any attempt or proposal to do away with the opium revenue would be met by such a tremendous agitation throughout India, that no responsible Government could possibly go on with it. I have no knowledge of my own which would lead me to any conclusion either in reference to offering any suggestion, assuming that the growth of the opium trade was not going to be done away with, in regard to the regulations under which British trade is now conducted, or whether there is occasion for the greater strictness in the regulations for licenses for the retail sale of opium or *chundoo*. From my twenty-two years' experience I have not found one case of injury from opium. I wish to lay great stress upon the objections to find any other revenue in its place. It is utterly impossible, and I believe that the agitation would be so tremendous that nothing could stand, and it would be a most serious political danger. As to whether the Home Government might relieve the Government of India of some portion of the Home charges, according to my calculations it would cost 200 million pounds sterling, and the members of this Commission are the best judges whether the House of Commons will sanction that sum.

To Mr. Wilson: The members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are all Europeans.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CHEETHAM.

Mr. W. H. Cheetham, also a merchant of Calcutta, was then examined. The following is his statement: I understand my evidence is required chiefly upon the willingness or otherwise of the people of India to accept additional taxation to make up for the suggested loss of the opium revenue. I am satisfied that they would not knowingly and willingly submit to such taxation to the extent required. Direct taxation is out of the question, and there is no form of indirect taxation known to me which has not been, time after time, considered by our ablest financiers and their critics, only to be rejected as impossible, or, if possible, highly inexpedient. The least objectionable tax would be one on clothing, but it would not produce one-half of the amount required, and, apart from difficulties connected with manufactures in Native States, and the excise which would have to be imposed, the opposition of Lancashire would be fatal. Salt is already heavily taxed, and a large fraction of the population of Bengal is unable to obtain a sufficiency of this necessary. Tobacco, which grows freely in many districts, would be very difficult to tax efficiently, and is regarded by the poor as being equally necessary with salt. These are the principal obvious objects of fresh or increased taxation among a people with such a primitive standard of living as those of rural Bengal. I desire to add that no case whatever has been made out for sacrificing the opium revenue. I am intimately connected with industries employing over 6,000 natives and in my experience, and that of the managers of the various works whom I have consulted, instances of the abuse of opium are exceedingly rare. It is true that the work-people employed in the cotton mills get very much better pay than those engaged in agriculture and, being better nourished, would better resist any evil effects which opium might produce, but my experience is that the well-paid mill hands resort more to alcohol than to opium, and that, beyond all comparison, the former is the more deleterious.

EVIDENCE OF DR. N. R. SIRCAR.

Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar, M.D., was then examined. The following is abstract of his statement: My experience of the opium habit is among Bengalees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans of different classes. I was for two years house-surgeon of the Mayo and Chandney Hospitals, where the daily average out-door attendance exceeds 300. I had also to deal with opium-eaters professionally every now and then. In my opinion 10 per cent. in the upper and middle classes and barely one per cent. among the lower classes take opium. This, of course, includes cases of opium-smoking. Opium-eating is prevalent more among the upper and middle classes than among the lower classes; whereas opium-smoking is almost confined to a section of the lower stratum of the middle class. People belonging to the masses rarely take opium. The cultivator, for instance, the palki-bearer, the fisherman, the day-labourer, etc., who have to lead a life of active muscular work, rarely take opium, though many of them have to pass the greater part of their time in the malarious swamps of Bengal; nor do their means allow them to pay for the luxury of opium and its accessories. A few members belonging to the lower classes, however, for example tailors, carpenters, etc., who have more time and little work, join the middle classes in indulging in the luxury of opium-smoking. The habit is generally acquired between the 30th and the 40th year, though cases of opium-smoking have been known to be commenced earlier. Most take it for indulgence and luxury. Some take it as an aphrodisiac; others commence to take it with a vague idea of its curative property in certain diseases, and when once confirmed in the habit fail to relinquish it altogether. It is not easily relinquished either at once or gradually. The proportion varies in different classes. It is very trifling with the members of the upper class. It is a pretty good drain upon the income of the members of the middle class; and it is not less than one-fourth of what a member of the average lower class people earns as his day's wages. When habitually taken, opium acts as a stimulant, chiefly of the brain, but also to some extent of the circulatory system. When taken in small doses (less than grain,) for the first few weeks, this stage of excitement lasts for 5 or 6 hours and is followed by sound sleep. The after-effects, when the primary sleep and excitement have passed away, are nausea, headache, depression and listlessness. As the habit becomes confirmed, the excitement diminishes and the miserable after-effects become more marked and more prolonged. To combat this depression of spirits a larger dose is often had recourse to, with still more pronounced after-effects, till at last the excitement and sleep become more and more conspicuous by their absence, and the habit is continued rather for the purpose of avoiding extreme misery in the shape of after-effects than for obtaining positive pleasure. Side by side with this action upon the nervous system one finds the digestive functions more or less disturbed, opium having a retarding effect on all the alimentary secretions. The intestines become sluggish, and as the result a chronic congestion of the liver, kidneys, and other abdominal organs sets in, thus interfering materially with general nutrition. In confirmed opium-eaters comparatively trival attacks of ordinary diseases, such as fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, cold, and specially dysentery, have generally a grave prognosis. Almot every medicine fails to produce its reaction on the system. As a rule opium-eaters die of very trivial complaints. The moral nature of the victim is also slowly but steadily affected. He becomes gradually more and more idle, sluggish, shy, and cowardly; he has no scruples to give false evidence in court; he has no scruples to steal other people's property. In many cases the moral sense becomes almost perverted. All these effects are much more pronounced in the opium-smoker than in the opium-eater. From the above it would appear that opium has no dietetic value whatever. It does not supply energy to the body in any shape, and as regards its power of preventing waste, there are no sufficient data to justify one to the conclusion. Apart from its medical uses, its only claim thus upon the human subject is that of being a stimulant narcotic. Confirmed opium-eaters are often rejected by Life Insurance Companies, and some who take small quantities are insured on an increased premium. I do not think it has ever been used as a prophylactic against malarious fever. In Bengal the working people are much the better without opium. The use of opium would make them much more idle, dull, and torpid than they actually are.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

EVIDENCE OF MAHARAJA NORENDRA KRISHNA.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna who was the first witness examined said: The growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India ought not to be prohibited, nor would such prohibition be possible. It will only lead to an illicit trade in opium. The Government will lose a large revenue without accomplishing their purpose for restricting its use. I think hardly any change can be effected with benefit in the existing arrangements. The magnitude of interest involved in these questions deserves grave consideration; but as I have no zemindary in poppy-growing districts, I cannot furnish certain information asked for. The moderate use of opium does not lead to the commission of heinous offences. It is better than alcohol. Opium is a domestic medicine in this country. Very few men take opium in large quantities. It does not effect the brain and has no depressing effect like alcohol.

EVIDENCE OF MAHARAJA J. M. TAGORE.

Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., was next examined. The following is a summary of his statement: The consumption of opium by the different races and in the different districts of Bengal, so far as my experience and knowledge extends, is neither so extensive nor so injurious as is believed by those who advocate the entire suppression of its use. The consumption of the drug is not confined to any particular race or district. Its moderate use is the rule, excessive use or abuse the exception, and the effect of its consumption, of course in moderate doses, on the moral and physical condition of the people, instead of being an unmitigated evil, as is complained of, tends in the generality of cases to serve a medical purpose of no trivial value. The curative properties of opium in cases of several diseases are unquestionable; indeed in certain marshy and low-lying parts of the country; its use is considered to be a necessity as a prophylactic against many diseases to which these tracts of the country are exposed. So far as morals are concerned, I cannot say that (other exciting causes being absent) moral depravity has sprung in any case from the moderate use of opium alone. The inebriating effects of opium being more of a sedative than of an exciting character, it has never been known to lead to the commission of any violent crime, or to stimulate action in the direction of a moral offence. In Bengal the use of opium for non-medical purposes is limited to a very small section of the people. The people at large do not admit that there is any necessity for prohibitive measures, and naturally they would not be willing to bear any share of the cost. The growth of poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India should not be prohibited, and the prohibition, if enforced, would not be at all easy to give practial effect to. None of my estates are in opiumgrowing districts.

EVIDENCE OF RAJA P. M. MOOKERJEE.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookejee, examined, said: I am a landlord. I hold estates and taluqs in five districts in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. I know hundreds of persons among my friends and acquaintances who are habitual consumers of opium. In my native town, Uttarpara, with a population of 6,489 souls, of whom about 3,000 may be taken to be persons above 35, the quantity of opium sold by the licensed vendor is 520 tolas or about 14lbs. a month, giving a daily average of about 17 tolas or 7½ ounces. Supposing the average daily allowance per head to be 2 ruttees or 4 grains, the number of opium-eaters in and about Uttarpara is approximatoly 821 persons. This fact itself shows that people who consume opium are not looked down upon in Hindoo society. Most of them are respected and useful members of society. I know of no case in which the habitual consumption of opium has affected injuriously the health of the morals of the individual. On the contrary, it is matter of large and concurrent experience that it promotes health and adds to the longevity of the consumers.

EVIDENCE OF BABOO S. SINGH.

Baboo Sailgram Singh, examined, said: My observations are restricted to the districts of Behar, under the Commissioner of Patna. Regard being had to the large propulation, opium is consumed by very few persons in the Behar districts, except in the town of Patna, where comparatively there are a larger number of men who eat opium as well as smoke its preparations (*chundoo* and *mudut*). Those who are addicted to the use of opium are generally Mahomedans. In the case of persons who take opium as medicine in small quantities, such as persons suffering from diabetes, rheumatism, etc., its use is known to be beneficial and in no way injurious. But there are people who contract the habit of taking opium for pleasure's sake; some of them eat it, and some smoke its preparations. The use of opium in the latter class of persons is invariably attended with sad results. In short, it ruins their mind and body completely, and renders them unfit for any active pursuit in life. The general feeling of the people is against the use of opium, except for medical purposes. The term "opium-eater" is a term of reproach.

EVIDENCE OF DR. M. L. SIRCAR.

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E., said: As a patient I have had occasion to take opium chiefly for colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, and asthmatic bronchitis. I have found opium to act chiefly as a palliative, seldom as a curative agent. Had I not been a medical man, and I may add, had I not had the light thrown upon the healing art by the discoveries of Hahnemann, I might by this time have become a confirmed opium-eater—such were my sufferings from colic and from respiratory troubles. I have observed the same thing in the case of patients. Opium affords remarkable relief from pain, and even seems to arrest the progress of violent diseases, promising to effect a radical cure. But this is seeming only in the majority of cases. The diseases, which had appeared to yield to the drug, reappear with the same and not often with greater violence, and in the absence of specific remedies, the physician is obliged to prescribe opium in more and more increased doses. And so, many a patient has been driven into the habit of taking the drug, from which neither could he free himself nor could he be freed without causing a return of the sufferings which had necessitated the use of the drug, or without fresh and peculiar sufferings due to the cessation of the drug's primary action, I had no personal knowledge of opium-smokers till Sunday last, when I visited two dens of *chundoo*-smoing and one of *mudut*-smoking. In the first *chundoo* shop that I visited all the smokers were males, and did not appear to be such as may be called poor. Indeed, one of them was a zemindar from the North-West. All of them seemed to be well-nourished, and some of them even appeared to be robust. In the next *chundoo* shop that visited I found two females and some four or five males hurdled together in a small room. They appeared to be of poor cicumstances, and were not so well-nourished as the smokers of the first shop. After visiting these *chundoo* shops, I visited a *mudut* shop. Here the preparation of the opium used and the mode of smoking were different. The frequenters of the *mudut* shop are generally from the poor class of people, mudut being much cheaper than chundoo and they bore in their very appearnces the deleterious effects of the drug. Emaciation was a characteristic effect, which culminates in general muscular atropy. But here again I was told that these injurious effects on the system do not take place if it is well-nourished with good food, which the generality of *mudut* smokers can ill afford to have owing to their indigent curcumstances. Both the chundoo and the *mudut* smokers would be glad if the Government would abolish these shops. They cannot leave off the evil habit of their own will, but they would do so if forced to it, though they know it would be at the cost of their health, and probably in many cases of their lives also.

EVIDENCE OF THE HON'BLE G. C. CHUNDER.

The Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder Chunder said:—I do not think that the people of this province (Bengal) are willing to bear in whole or in part of costs of prohibitive measures. The growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India are entirely in the hands of Government. The cultivation of the poppy is carried on by the growers from advances received by them from Government at fixed rates. Any alteration of this arrangement will inevitably put the growers in the hands of private enterprisers, who will certainly impose more stringent terms upon the cultivators receiving advances than the Government, and thus their profit will be considerably diminished. The prohibition of the growth of the poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India will seriously affect one of the most valuable agricultural resources of the country, and on that ground, in my opinion, it ought not to be prohibited.

The Commission then rose, and will resume their sitting on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamburg Calcutta Line s s Barria, 1,983 tons Captain Jostermann, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, captain R H Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta. &c, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain W A Fauset, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo, Mr A A De Frietas, and Private Allen as cabin, and 10 deck passengers.

The s s Beltor, 1,930 tons, Captain J Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, (11th November), with a cargo of 1,803 tons coals, 298 tons coke and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs B A Calterio, Mr. J Hoosein, Jamadar Daden Kubel, and 105 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Japan, 1,865 tons, Captain F W Packhan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S P C Scott, Mr H W Baker, Mr R H L morgan, Mr W Boardes, Mr W Moor, and and 13 deck

VESSELS IN DOCK.—December 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Naderi	1168	McAllister	Red Sea		N.F.B & P S N Co
C	Mobile	980	McAdum	Persian Gulf		N F B & P S N Co
E	Gutenfels	1749	Thorman	Hamburgh	15-12	Glade &Co
F	Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	Genoa	23-12	F Muir &Co
G	John Davie	1013	Richard	Not fixed		H A Hassaur
H&J	Java	919	Frashaw	Zanzibar	20-12	B I S N Co
M	Avoca	904	Abdula	Zanzibar	17-12	V Ebrahim&Co
N	Benedict	1581	Hensey	Marseilles	20-12	J Mackintosh
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Brahmani	523	Budrao	Mangalore	15-12	Shepherd & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	14-12	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Thames	2071	Seaton	China	16-12	P & O Co
2	H. Maru	2031	Mcmillan	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
4	Sutlej	2103	Worcester	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1670	Cole	China	15-12	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fethner	China	21-12	A L S N Co
10	Cy of Perth	2605	Swan	Karachi	16-12	Sir C Forbes
12	Bana	1900	Osterman	Madras, &c		J Mackintosh
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Beltor	1930	Holman	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Java (s)	Frohawk	Zanzibar, Nov 26.
	Patna (s)	Fausset	Calcutta, Nov 19.
	Beltor (s)	Holman	Barry, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	D. Balduino (s)	Serrati	Genoa.
	Baria (s)	Ostermann	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nevasa, Brown, for Calcutta, &c.
" Japan, Packhan, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 14.

From London.

Amara (s)—9 casks inks, N Cumroodin; 4 cases biscuits T Akbarally

Thames (s)—64 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

Ganges (s)—33 cases biscuits, M Kooka and Co; 2 cases essence, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Afghans (s)—9 cases claret brandy, whisky, &c, F Fischer and Co.

Shannon (s)—25 casks ale, and 6 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy, 7 qr casks port and sherry wine, Phillips and Co; 26 cases oilmenstores, 6 cases confectionery, Eduljee Ruttonjee Brothers; 5 cases medicine &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Oriental (s)—10 cases Champagne Croft Mody and Co.

From Antwerp.

Bombay (s)—420 cases candies A H Heptoolabhoy 4 cases cutlery and 40 bales straw boards, Volkart Brothers; 3 cases cutlery T M H Abboo.

From Charente.

Shannon (s)—51 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Co; 35 cases Cologne water, D Dadabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Shannon (s)—35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Gutenfels (s)—11 cases glassware, E Peer Mahomed.

Thames (s)—12 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

Banda (s)—2 barrels rectified spirit, D Dadybhoy.

From Bremen.

Gutenfels (s)—70 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 70 cases beer, Glade and Co,

From New York.

Persia (s)—25 casks petrolium oil, C Tingcombe and Co.

Scindia (s)—10 casks petrolium, C Tingcombe and Co.

Hutton Hall (s)—1,900 cases kerosine oil, F Jan Mahomed; 500 cases kerosine, A Nensee and Co.

Ladakh (s)—5,000 cases Kerosine oil, B M H Abdoolreman, 3,000 cases Kerosine oil, F Janmahomed.

From Batoum.

Blue Crosss (s)—9,000 cases kerosine oil, B M H Abdoolreman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 13.

For Liverpool.

City of Perth (s)—250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsudas; 335 cwts myrabollams, M J Joomabhoy and Co: 1002 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 360 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha; 1,502 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co; 252 cwts Coir yarn, J Laljee; 1,012 cwts myrabollams Turner Morrison and Co; 1,275 cwts Myrabollams, H S H Soomar; 1,506 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji; 400 cwts linseed oil cake, Temple and Co; 4 bales wool, D Nagji 301 bales wool &c, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

For London.

Carthage (s)—36 cwts deerhorns S Dhuramsee; 30 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow and Co; 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 12 bales matting, Latham and Co; 48 cases bristles Glade and Co; 40 bales skins W and A Graham and Co: 52 bales skins and hides, The South Indian Export Co; 10 cases indigo O Hemraz; 37 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co: 17 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Hamburg.

Gutenfels (s)—789 cwts mowra-seed, Hugo Schever and Co; 151 cwts Myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 28 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 440 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 430 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino (s)—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Clan Fraser (s)—10,001 cwts linseed F Fischer and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thames (s)—4 cwts ivory, C Ebraim and Co; 9 chests opium K Hurnundrai; 16 chests opium M H E Ellias; 25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium Silas E. Sassoon; 15 chests opium, F M Chinai; 8 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 55 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 210 bales twist P F Talati; 3½ chests opium, D Goolraj; 7½ chests opium, M Rambhugut.

Heroshima Maru (s)—121 bales twist, A Hoosein.

Teheran s—187 cwts kismiss, N Meanee; 10 cases glassbeds, S Framji; 19 cases condiments, A C Poonjiaji and Sons; 71 cwts sharkfins, M Fuckeerbhoy; 50 tons old iron, Dossabhoy Rajan; 74 cwts sharkfins, 2 cwts fishmaws, and 15 cwts ooplate, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 24 cwts kismiss, D Mowjee; 263 cwts olibanum, 92 cwts sharkfins, and 6 cwts kismiss, L Chuttoo; 12 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow; 70 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamjee; 65 cwts Sharkfins, P Damjee; 108 bales twist, E D Sassoon and and Co; 124 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 36 cwts sharkfins and 1½ cwts fishmaws, N Meanee; 20 cwts kissmiss, S Thackersee; 73 cwts sharkfins, M Mooraj.

Poseidon s—101 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 385 cwts broken glass, C Nanjee.

For Shanghai.

Thames s—70 chests opium, N J Abraham; 43 chests opium, K Hurnundrai; 28½ chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, J Samirumal; 1½ chests opium, M Vasodeo: 11 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 49 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 53 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co 5 chests opium, K Hurmookrai; 10 chests opium, M Hardat rai.

Poseidon (s)—300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

Hiroshima Maru (s)—32 bales twist, Balloobhoy Calanbhoy.

Teheran (s)—97 bales twist and 23 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co; 301 bales rwist and 106 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 190 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinai, 59 cwts cloves, M Cassombhoy and Co; 122 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Teheran (s)—28 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Hiroshima Maru (s)—150 bales cotton, I Harjiwandas.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abbott, E R
Allen, C H
Anderson, A
Brienlly, Mrs T Brunstine
Bowen, R & Co
Bohin Benjamin
Bacon, Miss
Black, Mrs
Broacha, A
Burn, Miss
Barker, D
Biddell, J T W
Charles
Crake, L H
Carey, Francis
Clinton, F
Christiansen, A G
Dunning, Arther
Desbordes, Joseph
David, I
D'Souza, B J
Esevyr, Bombr
Framji Byramji
Gloser Marca
Good, J H
Harrison
Hadkinson, J
Holmes, E A
Habikosh, Capt
Harvey, T F
Hill, H C
Hemmilicich, Ernst
Harrison, G E
Harrison, J C
Isaac, Miss
Jenkinson, Mrs C O
Jehangir Byramji Patel
Jehangir Temuljee Douglas
Joplin, Mrs A
Kohl, Dr C
Koplin, Mrs Christine
Kupelwieser, Leopold
Langford, Ernest E
Lumsden, J F
Lovegrove, W H
Latchford, Mrs
Lobo, M
Lazarus, F
Menzies, F C G
Mitchell, W J
Maven, Miss Ada
Mohamed Ismail
Macduff, A
Montague, J D
Morgan, George
Morris, Mrs
Mackay, J S
Newson, C M
Nelson, F
Ottearn, P
Owen, C
Perton, T
Paterson, A R
Pritchard, Finlay
Pilkington, Miss
Plen, Joseph
Pineda, D Francico
Percival, K Joyce
Potts, Dr R
Roper, E W
Roper, Mrs E A
Ravely, P
Ramdorh, R
Radstack, Lord
Rubbreiht, Marll
Spencer, Charles
Sweet, G N
Samuel, F
Suttler, Christin
Sorabji Nusserwanji Kaka
Strugnell, A C
Smith, Gesborne
Simpson, J
Spanion, Mrs A
Sharpe, F S
Schillerman, Mrs Emma
Sakallskee, Mr A
Stanert, F C
Thomas, E A Simon
Thomson, Robert
Tomasso, Marchetto
Tomlin, R E
Trevor, H E
Tukeltanba, Joseph
Thornton, John
Tomara, Madame Olga
White, Chas M E
Wilson, Alexander C
Wardroper, Col
Warren, ThoUas
Warwick and Co
Wengarten, Miss
Wynkoop, Revd P S
Winckler, C I
Wood, Col H M
Welch, John J
Watling, Mrs F

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents' Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

BYCICLE FOR SALE, "Rapid," with spare Pair of New Tyres, Rs. 140. Apply BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE, a LANDED PROPERTY, on a most pleasant site at Poona, worth Rs. 10,000. Apply "P. M.," 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kanyara Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 42, Church Gate Street.

'XMAS HAMS! 'XMAS HAMS!! Finest English Hams. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Selected for us by our Agents with the Greatest care. Weighing from 8 to 15 lb. each. All Up-country orders receive prompt attention.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES, Plum Puddings and Mince Meat are now Ready for Delivery.—Please note that each Cake has OUR NAME and TRADE MARK.—Apollo Street.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. B.," care of this Paper.

TRAYS and a Variety of useful and Ornamental Articles in Majolica, richly decorated with Gold, at Low Prices.—R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, 69, Esplanade Road.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—The Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that this Cool, Comfortable and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine Unsurpassable. It is Centrally situated, near the Library, Superintendent's Office and the Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq, Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on MONDAY, 18th Instant, from 5 to 7 p.m.

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Levee are invited together with the Ladies of their families to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Order,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th December, 1893.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY next, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of PRESENTING an ADDRESS of WELCOME to Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJI, M.P., on his arrival in this City for the first time after his Election as a Member of Parliament, and to present to him Addresses of Welcome from various parts of the Presidency.

Mr. Dadabhoy will next UNVEIL the PORTRAIT of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., late President of the Association.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th December, 1893.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AUSTRALIAN
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PSSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. took place yesterday in Consols in London at 98 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108¼. The market rate of discount was put down ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, say to 2 3/8 per cent.; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was unchanged, at 2 5/8 per cent. Rupee 4 per cent. Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower, at £68¼. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 32d. per oz.; while, in New York, the quotation for the metal was still nominal; with demand Exchange unchanged. Brazier's Copper further advnced 5s. per ton, to £51 15s.; Yellow Metal was 1/8 higher, at 4¾. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to Rs. 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday no allotments were made. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7-8d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were heavy at 41,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, an advance of ⅛ cent was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; and March Futures were 14 points higher, at 7·90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales; and the total receipts of Cotton at the Ports this season compare as follows with those of last year and the year before for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	43,000	35,000	28,000
Four days' do.	205,000	149,000	186,000
Since 1st September	3,496,000	3,125,000	4,222,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's monthly figures now to hand (delayed in transmission) disclose, on the whole, heavier shipment of *Cotton Cloth* to this Presidency last month compared with those for October, the increase, however, having been entirely in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, in which it was over three million yards; some falling off having taken place in *Coloured Cottons*; while shipments of *Printed Cottons* were upon exactly the same scale in both months. As against the shipments to Bombay on November last year, the missions last month were very much heavier in every item of *Cotton Cloths*, say 21¼ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, 2 million yards in *Coloured*, and 7 million yards in *Printed*; while in *Twist* shipments there was a material decrease compared with those in October, but some increase against November 1892. To the sister Presidencies shipments to Calcutta were materrially heavier in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, as against the previous month's figures, though about on a level with those in 1892; while to Madras they were lighter in each comparison. Taking the missions to Bombay for the completed 11 months of the present year, we find, in every item of *Cotton Cloth*, a large increase, say of 24¼ million yards, 7½ million yards, and 16¾ million yards in Plain Colored and *Printed Cottons*, respectively, compared with the same period last year; shipment of *Twist*, on the other hand, showing a falling off of 2½ million lbs. in the same comparison.

	Nov. 1893.	Oct. 1893.	Nov. 1892.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	44,300,000	47,400,000	23,100,000
Colored do. ... „	5,600,000	6,850,000	3,600,000
Printed do. ... „	13,000,000	13,000,000	5,900,000
Twist ....lbs.	800,000	1,100,000	700,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	89,600,000	80,350,000	89,700,000
Colored do. ... „	7,350,000	7,350,000	5,450,000
Printed do. ... „	3,900,000	4,750,000	2,250,000
Twist .... lbs.	1,900,000	1,700,000	900,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,700,000	7,150,000	7,600,000
Colored do. ... „	1,300,000	1,250,000	800,000
Printed do. ... „	950,900	1,050,000	650,000
Twist ....lbs.	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000

Bombay only	for 11 months 1893.	for 11 months 1892.
Plain Cottons ...yds.	378,600,000	354,250,000
Colored do. ... „	53,100,000	45,650,000
Printed do. ... „	100,850,000	84,100,000
Twist ....lbs	9,250,000	11,650,000

COTTON.—Prices in our local market have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy to-day, and are steady at the rise; but only a small business has again been reported. Exporters have bought 100 bales each of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 179; and Akote, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken only 500 bales consisting of 100 each of ready new Julgaum at Rs. 183; and Pachora, at Rs. 180; and 50 Chandoo, at Rs. 187½; and 200 old Dhulia, at Rs. 140; and 50 Untni, at Rs. 168¼ per candy.

The news received by wire from the districts this morning confirms Monday's telegrams reporting the absence of rain and the prevalance of bright seasonable weather in all the Cotton circles, and advises a continuance of the favourable position of the crop, though arrivals at the distant marts in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles were still upon a small scale.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, the tone of the former market having been quiet, and that of the latter dull; but prices are all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	6,204	bales.
Wheat..................................	24,798	cwts.
Linseed	12,439	„
Rapeseed	4,140	„
Gingelly	22,124	„
Groundnuts	1,986	„
Castorseed..............................	5,935	„
Rice	13,975	„

FREIGHTS are firm; but business is checked by the higher rates asked, and no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand ready, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for January Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-16d., later, without, however, eliciting much enquiry at any of these rates; and for three months' sight Credits, the rates have been 1s. 3 7-32d. for December-January delivery, and 1s. 3¼d. later, a moderate amount, however, being placed for the mail at 1s. 3 3-16d. In the afternoon, rates were a shade firm for immediate delivery, the news from home regarding the further issue of India Bills by Government, combined with the recommendation for an import duty on Silver having had a steadying effect, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s.3 1-32 to 1-16d. p. rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 3 to 1s. 3 1-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 3-32d. „
Credits do. ...1s. 3 7-32d. „
Francs do. ...1·60 „

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Currency Department on the evening of the 6th December 1893	54,12,000
Silver received during the week..............	5,000
	54,17,000
New Coin paid during the week..............	9,00,000
	45,17,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 108 3/8 for Fours for cash, and 105 3-16 for the next settlement; but at the close, the feeling was rather weaker, and slightly lower rates were quoted, the price for Money leaving off at 105 5-16. The new 3½ per cent. Loan receded to 98 7/8.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ each in Luckmidas and Swadeshi Mills Shares, and of Rs. 5 in Oriental; a decline of Rs. 15 in Volkarts Press; and of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil; and an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Treading, first issue; and of Rs. 10 in Treacher, at our revised quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 13.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 73·4

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

8 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 70·5
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 74·5
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80·5
6 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — 80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JABALPUR.

MARRIAGE.

COMBE—SHIPP—At Christ Church, Jabalpur, by the Rev. T. E. Fortescue Cole, Captain L. Combe, Scottish Rifles, second son of Major-General J. J. Combe, "Maybury," Woking, Surrey, to Katherine Louise, only daughter of William Shipp, C. E., District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 7, at Berlin, the wife of M Anderson, of Titaghur, of a daughter.

WARD—December 5, at Lucknow, the wife of A W Ward, of a son (Prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

FISCHER—GOVAN—December 6, at St Mark's Church Almora, by the Revd C G Moore, Chaplain of Ranikhet, Francis Norton Fischer, B C S, to Hellen Edith (Chochie) daughter of Brigade-Surgeon G M Govan, M D, Bengal Retired List.

HOWARD-RICE—PALMER—December 6, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, assisted by the Revd R Kirwan, Garrison Captain. Gerard Howard-Rice, Chaplain, The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the Revd Richard Howard-Rice, Vicar of Sutton-Courtney, Berks, and grandson of the late Captain the Hon'ble Charles Leonard Irby, R N, to Norah Aylmer, only child of Major-General Arthur Power Palmer, C B, Commanding the Allahabad District.

PARKER—MARSHALL—December 9, at Sialkot, by the Revd F Montgomery, M A, Chaplain, Edwin Woodall Parker, to Louisa Cholmers, daughter of the late A C Marshall, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

CHARDE—November 30, at Mooltan, of pneumonia Joseph Forrest, the second son of the late Edmund Lowell Charde, Punjab Police, aged 21 years and 28 days.

CAMPBELL—December 9, at Karmwari Factory, Colin Douglas FitzGerald, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs Ian Campbell, aged two months and eleven days.

WESLEY—December 6, at Peramboo Cadoo Estate Polli Betta, S Coorg, Evangeline, Eunice, the daughter of Samuel J Wesley, aged 16.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

THE second reading of the Bill to enable the Secretary of State to increase his borrowings in London by ten millions sterling, will enable the India Office to give time for the new currency system in this country to work. As Sir Richard Temple expressed it, the policy of closing the Mints will now have a fair trial. Sir Richard looks to an increase of the exports as the means of improving exchange and extricating the Secretary of State and the Government of India from a position of considerable and growing embarrassment. The criticism of other members who addressed the House, was of the kind that a candid Opposition always indulges in when it is impossible to resist a measure submitted to the House by Government, and the only thing to be done is to show that there are many great, if not insuperable, objections to the particular proposal made, but on the whole it is just what might have been expected. Two honourable members, however, ventured on constructive criticism. Mr. Samuel Montagu accused the Government of weakness in not imposing a duty on silver, a step which he regards as inevitable. Sir John Lubbock, whose constitutional caution compelled him to suggest the expediency of limiting the amount of the proposed borrowing powers to five millions, ventured to approve Mr. Montagu's suggested silver duty. On this topic, which has been discussed so much in India, the members of the Government appear to have preserved a discreet silence. They are understood to be opposed to a import duty on silver, lest it should still further embarrass the China exchanges and diminish the shrunken price of opium in the Chinese markets. But silver has once again disappointed the hopes of the Government, that Council Bills would be in demand and exchange improve as a consequence of the closure of the Mints. The last mail brought twelve lakhs worth of silver to Bombay; the previous mail twenty-two lakhs; and the next will bring twenty-four. The price of ready silver at present in the Bombay bazaars is Rs. 94 per hundred tolas; forward silver is Rs. 87½. As a matter of fact, there is no silver available for present delivery in Bombay; the stocks have been taken up-country, to be for the most part turned into money in the Mints of the Native States, especially the minor States. The Princes and Chiefs are not coining the silver on their own account; they are content with the seignorage paid by the sharp native merchants, who make about five per cent. on the speculation. The little State of Partabghur is minting eight lakhs per mensem, Trikunghur five lakhs—amounts transcending what those States and others of the same category have passed through their mints in previous years. It may be estimated that from thirty to forty lakhs of silver are coined at the Native Mints every month.

Two crores and a-half of silver have been imported into India since the Imperial Mints were closed in June, in the confident belief that the Secretary of State's Council Bills would henceforth have no competitor and exchange must perforce go up. No arrangement whatever was made with the Native States; the expediency of getting their concurrence and support in the new policy does not appear to have ever suggested itself to the Government of India or to the India Office. It is now quite evident that the large subsequent importations of silver have been stimulated and sustained by the certainty that the cheap bullion not bought up to be converted into jewellery could be turned into coin at one or other of the Native Mints. By this time the currency of the Native States which have taken advantage of the situation has been swollen to such a degree that if the supply of silver were cut off by a heavy import duty no inconvenience would be felt for four or five years to come. Is this a reason for imposing a duty on silver? There can be little doubt that such a step would not have been deferred until now, were it not for an apprehension that it might prove injurious to the China trade, and thereby harm the Government, which is interested in the returns from opium, and the Bombay mills which are so largely dependent on the Eastern markets for placing their yarn. From this point of view it is necessary to think twice and even three times before imposing an import duty on silver. Yet such a measure is the necessary complement of the closure of the Mints with the object of improving exchange, and ultimately paving the way to the establishment of a gold standard. But if the Government instead of imposing an import duty—which would, if heavy enough to effect its purpose, virtually close the markets of the whole of India against silver, and so produce another depreciation of the metal in the few markets that remain—were to impose an export duty, which would tax silver leaving British India for the Native States, and so render speculative coining in their Mints unprofitable, the desired end would be attained with a minimum of shock to the silver markets at large.

The Native States might be reasonably asked to choose between the imposition of such a duty by the Government of India, and the closing of their mints to indiscriminate coinage. If they declined to take the latter course, and considered the imposition of an export duty, which would chiefly affect their mints, a hardship, there could be no difficulty in agreeing to divide the proceeds of the duty with them. The present price of silver in London and New York is 32d. per ounce—showing a recovery of a penny since the fall occurred by the repeal of the Sherman Act. Of five hundred and fifty silver mines three hundred and twenty have been already closed, so that the quantity of new silver coming on the market must have been already considerably reduced. If the imposition of an export duty on silver in India had any effect on the price of bullion it would at most lower the price a half-penny an ounce, and that only for a short time. More mines will be closed when the price of silver again falls—not to be re-opened lightly or at small cost, for they will be certainly flooded and the works destroyed. An equilibrium may be expected eventually between demand and supply, and prices, which are now very low, will possibly recover a little in due time. This process of recovery will be hastened by any measure, whether import duty or export duty, which will put an end to large speculative purchases and the fallacious hopes based on them. Will the Government impose either duty, or take any other step to repair the oversights and omissions which have marred their new currency problem? That is the question which is being asked in Bombay and Calcutta just now.

THE North-West Provinces High Court has just concluded the hearing, which lasted seventeen days, of the case in which Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, the accountant, and Frederick Moss, the manager, of the Himalaya Bank, were charged with infringement of various sections of the Penal Code and of the Indian Companies' Act. The specific charges were criminal breach of trust, conspiring to commit criminal breach of trust, and issuing fraudulent balance-sheets. Charles Wilson, a director of the Bank, was accused of having misappropriated part of the funds of the Bank, namely, the dividends paid to him, in respect of his shares for the half-years ending 30th June, 1890, and 31st December, 1890, and dishonestly disposed of part of the funds in paying dividends to other shareholders for the same periods; of having entered into a conspiracy with Munton and Greenway to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of these dividends, that by means of a false balance-sheet he deceived the shareholders present at the general meeting of 31st October, 1890, and induced them to confirm the ad-interim dividend. It was also charged that he conspired with Moss, Greenway, and Munton for the same purpose; that he entered into a conspiracy to cheat the shareholders at the general meeting of 29th April; that he made a false statement regarding the accounts of the Bank at the general meeting of 31st October; that he was privy to making false and fraudulent entries in the balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and similarly for the balance-sheet of 31st December, 1890. The charges against William Munton, another director, were in the main similar, there being in addition charges of making false statements to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Allahabad. Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and for a time acting manager, was charged with criminal breach of trust by misappropriating to his own use certain of the funds of the Bank, amounting to Rs. 2,750, at different times up to 7th May, 1891. The charges relating to the dividends were similar to those preferred against the directors. Frederick Moss, manager of the Bank, was charged with breach of trust by misappropriating to his own use certain sums amounting on 7th May, 1891, to about Rs. 21,789, and with dishonestly disposing of certain sums amounting on 31st December, 1890, to about Rs. 13,56,941 by giving them as loans or over-drafts to certain persons without the sanction of the directors. The other charges related to dividends, giving false information to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and being privy to the making of fraudulent entries in balance-sheets. The charges all related to the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December, 1891, with the exception of the charges of criminal breach of trust, which concern Moss and Greenway individually. Sir John Edge, the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces High Court, presided at the trial which was characterised by Mr. Strachey for the prosecution as unprecedented in the annals of British India. It appears that in 1890-91 the Bank was in a hopeless state of insolvency, though the balance-sheets by implication represented it as sound and prosperous. The assets were stated to be good assets and considerable profits were alleged to have been made—enough to warrant the payment of a dividend. If such had been the state of things, as Mr. Strachey observed, the creditors would have recovered everything, there would have been sufficient funds to pay the depositors, and the shareholders would have recovered a considerable amount of the value of their shares when payment was suspended.

But the evidence which Mr. Strachey put before the Court proved that at the time the balance-sheet was issued, the company was making no profits; it was hopelessly insolvent; if it had gone into liquidation, the depositors would have got three or four annas in the rupee; the shareholders nothing. In order to achieve their ends, therefore, the accused took ten thousand rupees in each of the half-years out of the corporate funds of the Bank, and distributed them among the shareholders, including themselves. They paid away depositors' money as dividend. The object of this was to keep the Bank going, for the accused realised, as indeed they could not help doing, that if the true state of things were known, the depositors would instantly have claimed their money and brought the concern to the ground. Business was conducted in apparent prosperity for some time, but finally the directors resolved to overhaul the accounts and familiarise themselves with the condition of the Bank. They found that the manager had been disregarding the rules about the granting of loans. They then resolved that every loan should have the sanction of three directors, and they included over-drafts among loans, excepting only cases of emergency, when the manager might use his discretion and immediately report his action to the directors. They deducted Rs. 200 from Mr. Moss's pay and granted the same sum to Mr. Greenway in consequence of the unsatisfactory way in which loans had been granted by Mr. Moss. In May they tried to get a loan from the Mussoorie Bank, and they then found that Mr. Moss had been in the habit of remitting money to England at the rate of two shillings per rupee. The minute-book revealed frequent references to the discovery of other matters. The directors associated Greenway with the manager, for they had noticed that debts, which had been barred by the statute of limitation were allowed to run on without steps being taken to realise them. Mr. Moss, before resuming charge of his office, was asked to give an explanation of the bad debts. On the same date, however, the directors approved the balance-sheet of the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and an ad-interim dividend of 10 per cent. That dividend was paid to the shareholders, including the accused, on 1st August, and confirmed by the half-yearly meeting on 31st October 1890. The accounts were never audited, and the auditor, when put into the box, admitted that he had never been trained as an auditor but "thought he might as well draw the pay as anyone else."

Affairs were conducted in this manner for some time before the bubble burst. When the directors proposed to curtail Moss's salary again, he threatened to reveal all, and again the evil day was postponed. Eighteen months ago the crash came and the indictment of the prisoners, after a long preliminary enquiry, was resolved upon. The evidence at the Criminal Sessions proved all these facts. Sir John Edge summed up the evidence with great ability. The jury were in no doubt as to the verdict they should find. They retired but returned into Court after an absence of only a quarter-of-an-hour finding the prisoners guilty on the bulk of the counts. No other result was anticipated by those who watched the case, for the charges were proved to the hilt. On Wednesday morning, Wilson was sentenced to twelve calendar months' rigorous imprisonment; Munton to two years' and two days, and Greenway and Moss each to three years and three days. The Chief Justice pronounced Moss, the manager, to be the most guilty of them all, for had it not been for him none of them would have been brought to such a pass. He is a man of mature years and was engaged in banking since 1874. Greenway, the perfunctory auditor, is a young man, and evidently acted under the influence of Moss. The case was, as the Chief Justice declared, the most important case that has been tried on the criminal side of that Court for many years, important to the public and calamitous to the men at the bar. His Lordship drew the necessary moral when he said that it is of the utmost importance that the directors of public companies and servants of public companies should obey the law, and that the balance-sheets of public companies should be true so far as they are capable of making them true—so far as they know. It is indeed absolutely necessary that the investing public should be able to place confidence in the published accounts of companies.

MR. T. R. K., Educational Inspector, C.D., has been spending some months inquiring into the present arrangements for primary education in Switzerland and France, and in private letters describes the advances that have been made of late years as simply prodigious. It is understood that the efforts made by the French and Swiss Governments to instruct populations put his Highness the Gaekwar on the task of giving to his subjects universal and free primary education. It is a question, however, whether India is ripe for such an experiment yet, though it is a noble and elevating experiment to make.

THE trial of Ahmed Sultan Dhobie and eight other Mahomedans, who were charged with the murder of one Keshav Gopal at Old Nagpada on the morning of the 12th August last, with desecrating a place of worship, known as Jankibai's temple, with rioting, dacoity, and causing grievous hurt, concluded yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The jury, after a consultation, acquitted the prisoners of the more serious charges, but found them all guilty of defiling a temple and rioting, except the fourth, who was convicted of rioting only. Numbers three and five were also found guilty of causing grievous hurt. His Lordship deferred passing sentence upon the accused.

DURING the absence of Surgeon-Major R. Manser, Surgeon-Captain W. S. Lyons, M.D., will act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, at Grant Medical College.

MR. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Official Trustee and Administrator-General, Bombay, was allowed to return from leave on the 11th ultimo.

COLONEL R. I. CRAWFORD has been appointed Magistrate of the First Class in the Karachi District.

MR. B. J. HASELDEN, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been promoted to the First Grade.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN S. E. PRATT, M.B., B.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert.

CAPTAIN C. W. F. WHITE, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been re-appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Bhuj, in addition to his military duties. He has also been appointed a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Bhuj.

MR. J. W. ORR, Prothonotary and Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. C. C. BOYD, I.C.S., Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Belgaum, has been placed in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas of Belgaum and Gokak.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BETHAM, Station Officer, Ahmednagar, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate there, in addition to his military duties, *vice* Captain H. Welman. He has also been appointed Magistrate of the first class in the Ahmednagar District.

LICENSE to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, has been granted to the Rev. Joseph Reed, Wesleyan Church.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 12 was 427, giving a death-rate of 25·37 per annum per thousand as against 27·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 81 died from fevers; 5, measles; 61, phthisis; 4, leprosy; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 26, still-born; 45, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 191; Hindu outcaste, 31; Mussalman, 116; Parsee, 14; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 3; European, 1; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 324 as against 349 the corresponding period of last year, and 302 the average over the past five years.

A STRIKE has broken out among the telegraphists of Rome, who complain, a correspondent tells us, of a recent law by which the salaries of those in the lower grades are reduced. As soon as the strike broke out the other day the places of the strikers were partially filled, and telegrams were sent to all other offices informing the employes that the Roman strikers had given in. This unworthy artifice was detected, however, and the operators of other towns began to strike. Consequently a somewhat difficult position was created, although the Government had had time to provide a fresh staff in many of the offices. In Sardinia the strike is so complete that for twenty-four hours no news had been received thence in Rome. The strikers hope to gain Milan, which is a great centre for international traffic, and hope also that foreign telegraphists will join in the strike. The women have not joined the strikers, but they are so overworked that many have fallen ill. The strikers, it is believed, will not be able to resist for long. The Ministry has decided to act very energetically in dismissing the leaders.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales is suffering from an attack of influenza.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

SUGGESTED DUTY ON SILVER.

In the House of Commons, last night, the East India Loan Bill, which provides for a sum not exceeding ten millions, was read a second time without a division after the closure had been enforced.

Mr. Russell, in moving the second reading, repeated the statements he made last Saturday.

Sir Richard Temple supported the Bill, and said it was necessary to give the closing of the mints a fair chance. He expected the exports would improve and tenders would then increase.

Mr. Samuel Montagu criticized the weak policy of the Indian Government, and believed that a duty on silver was inevitable.

Sir John Lubbock supported the Bill, but condemned speculation, which depended on the course of trade in India and the price of silver months hence. He suggested the expediency of reducing the amount of the loan to five millions, and approved of an import duty on silver.

Sir W. V. Harcourt admitted the objections raised, but said there was no option in the matter and that the closing of the mints had not yet had a fair trial. The Natives of India, he said, would in nowise suffer.

Mr. Goschen complained that no provision had been made for re-payment, rate of interest and sinking fund. He deprecated fixing the rupee at an arbitrary rate, whereby the Indian Exchequer was a loser.

THE MATABELE WAR.

MAJOR FORBES' COLUMN REPULSED.

CAPETOWN. Dec. 13.

News from Buluwayo, dated 8th instant, states that a detachment from Major Forbes' Column while on patrol crossed the Shanghani River and overtook Lobengula when he was lying in ambush.

The detachment was forced to retire fighting, but meanwhile the Shanghani had risen, which prevents Major Forbes sending reinforcements. The position of the detachment causes anxiety.

LATER.

Nothing further has been heard from Major Forbes, and the losses sustained by his column in late fighting are unknown. The position of Captain Wilson's small detachment which crossed the Shanghani River to catch Lobengula is a perilous one. Major Forbes is seeking for a favorable place to cross the River in order to reinforce Captain Wilson.

A TELEGRAPH LINE TO GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The telegraph line to Gilgit, though not completed on a permanent basis, continues to work satisfactorily in spite of the snowfall on the Kashmir Passes.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO THE N.-W. P. GOVERNMENT.

It is understood that Mr. R. H. Macleod, Sessions Judge, Benares, will shortly take up the duties of Legal Remembrancer to the Government of these provinces, Mr. Giles' appointment being only temporary.

THE MARSDEN MURDER CASE.

The Marsden murder case, which has been occupying the Lahore Chief Court for some time, has ended in the acquittal of the accused. The jury found that Marsden shot his son in self-defence, and becoming temporarily insane thereafter caused the death of Mrs. Marsden, and wounded Miss Marsden.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION IN BURMA.

The Members of the Opium Commission in Burma adjourned their sittings at Rangoon on Wednesday, and left for Mandalay. On their return the Chief Commissioner Sir Donald Smeaton, and other officials will be examined. There is little probability of the Commissioners completing their report till they get to England.

THE ABOLITION OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY MILITARY SECRETARIATS.

The abolition of the Madras and Bombay Military Secretariats on first April next, will give about Rs. 1,10,000 towards increased expenditure that will be incurred in introducing the Army Corps Commands. The present office establishment of the Bombay Military Secretariat costs Rs. 3,147 per mensem, and the Madras establishment, Rs. 1,870 per mensem ; added to which will be the salaries of two Military Secretaries which will amount together to Rs. 4,000 per month, thus making an aggregate saving for Bombay of Rs. 61,764 and Madras Rs. 46,440, or a total for the year of Rs. 1,08,204.

REDUCTION IN TREASURY BALANCES.

A very positive statement has been made in the commercial letter of a Calcutta contemporary that the Government of India recently purchased one crore worth of Government paper, thus flooding the market with rupees from their reserves. In proof of this, attention is drawn to the reduction in treasury balances having fallen from over seven crores to five and three quarters. This action is strongly condemned and declared to be suicidal.

The *Pioneer* is in a position to state on the best authority that there is not one word of truth in the story.

Some time ago the Khan of Khelat requested the Government to purchase forty lakhs of securities for him. This was done. There was no secret whatever about it, and no part of the sum came out of the reserve treasury. The diminution of over a crore in reserve was due to the eighty lakhs on account of the Secretary of State's transfers and thirty lakhs of railway surplus profits paid.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

H. E. the Viceroy and Staff arrived at Calcutta by steamer from Rangoon to-day. At Prinseps Ghaut there was a large gathering of the public and officials. Guards-of-honour of the Regulars and Volunteers lined the streets and the usual concourse of people on the road-side were present. At the Government House the Viceregal party was received on the steps by several representative gentlemen. There was a large turn-out of Volunteers and troops.

SAD ACCIDENT TO DR. FORSYTH.

is morning, while riding in a paper-chase Dr, Fors h, Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. ell at one of the jumps, his horse rolling over him, d he was removed seriously injured.

A NATIVE SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.

hile out shooting in the Diamond Harbour dis European Military Officer shot a Native. No ntic details to hand yet.

TOBACCO OCTROI DUTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The tobacco octroi, levied by the Madras Municipality having proved a failure predicted for it, will in all probability be abolished. The local Government comes in for a good deal of criticism for having tamely backed out from the stand it took in regard to marine notifications as having surrendered to Native agitation.

APPEALS EXTRAORDINARY.

The admission made by the Government at the Legislative Council meeting that one member of the Board of Revenue had disposed of forty appeals from decisions of his own as Collector has caused much indignation, particularly as at a previous Council meeting an insinuation to this effect was indignantly denied.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHUSAWAL, Dec. 13.

At a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee, it was resolved to send an address of welcome to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., on the 16th instant.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

At a public meeting of citizens of all creeds an address was adopted to be presented to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on his way to Lahore. A grand reception at the station is arranged.

PANDHARPUR, Dec. 14.

A grand meeting of over one thousand Pandharpurians—Hindus, Mahomedans, and others—was held this evening to vote and present an address of welcome to the Honourable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Many speeches were delivered, admiring his devotion and singleness of purpose in India's behalf. Shrimant Khasgivale presided. The meeting dispersed with loud and hearty cheers for our gracious Queen-Empress.

BARODA, Dec. 14.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Baroda was held to-day in the hall of Nagarsett Haribhakti, at 4 p.m., for welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., on his return to his native country. Speeches were made expressive of gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai for his disinterested services, and an address was unanimously voted, amidst great cheering. It was resolved to send a deputation to present addresses at a public meeting to be held in Bombay on the 16th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix from Trieste left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 14.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from Aden, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¼
Bar Silver	32

MILITARY NEWS.

Conductor A. Hebden, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to return to duty.

Mr. George Boner has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, vice W. Grant, resigned.

Major T. H. Mackenzie, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted fourteen days' extension of leave, on urgent private affairs.

The Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths has resigned the honorary chaplaincy of the 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

Mr. James Miller Mushet has been gazetted Lieutenant of the 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway, vice Fleischer, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Major Allan Smith, Captain S. H. Pelly, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieut J. B. S. Alderson, Probationer of the same Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. P. Murphy, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik, has been allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, on private affairs, from any date after Feb. 1 next.

Capt. A. L. Sinclair, D. S. O., Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

Hon. Lieut. Albert Banks, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain, and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Simon, the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The services of Lieut. F. W. D. Trotter, 3rd Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India ; also those of Lieut. E. Kirkpatrick, 26th Bombay Infantry.

Col. J. Rutherford, Bombay General List Infantry, has been permitted to reside out of India on the leave pay (£700 per annum) admissible to him under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut. Charles C. James has been appointed Lieut. of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice S. Tomlinson promoted, and Mr. James Leask has been appointed Second-Lieut, vice Mr. James.

The following extensions of leave have been granted : Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson, Bombay Infantry, two months' private affairs ; Lieut. F. Bullock, R. E., three months' medical certificate ; Hon. Lieut. A. Heapy, Ordnance Department, to await passage by troopship sailing from England on Nov. 25.

THE MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT H. L GORDON.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument erected in memory of Lieutenant H L Gordon, Duffedar Mahomed Shakir and Naik Hajji, who were killed by dacoits at Karadia on Sajan, the 19th December, 1892, will be performed on the first anniversary, the 19th current, by the Political Agent, Colonel G. E. Hancock.

The ceremony will take place at Karadia on the edge of the Runn, where the fight took place, and will be attended by 40 men of the Agency Police with non-commissioned officers, under Mr. Pogson, Assistant Superintendent and possibly by detachments of Police from the following States :—

Navanagar 15 men ; Dhrangadhra 15 ; Morvi 15 ; Wankaner 10 ; Dhrol 10 ; and Malia 6 each under responsible officers, while the Navanagar State Band will also be present.

The arrangements will be under the supervision of the Halar Prant Officer, the Superintendent, Agency Police, and the Assistant Political Agent, Malia State, and amongst others who will attend the inauguration will be the Officer Commanding Rajkot Station, a British and a Native Officer of the 3rd (Q O) Bombay Light Cavalry, a British and a Native Officer of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, the Agency Engineer, and the Manager, Morvi Railway.

The Political Agent will be received by the Agency and State Police, who will be formed up in line about 30 paces from and facing the monument. The line having advanced in review order to within 10 paces of the monument, the Fort Police will present arms, the Mounted Police will salute, and the monument will be unveiled. The Political Agent will then address the assemblage and the band will play "God Save the Queen." The detachments will then carry swords and shoulder arms and march off, passing the monument, the band playing a lively march.

A troop of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry will also be present at the ceremony.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT LEVEE.

We are officially requested to state that the undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee on the 13th instant :—Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, Mr. H. Symons, Mr. F. A. Reddie, Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, Surgeon-Captain J. Crimmin, V.C., Mr. N. H. Choksy, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Mr. Ralph Watson, Mr. Nadershaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. H. Williams, and Mr. H. O. Campbell.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Accounts relating to the sea trade of British India to 31st October show that, so far, imports exceed those of last year by nearly five crores. The enhancement is practically an all round one, the biggest item being under the head of yarns and textile fabrics. Copper, iron and steel chiefly swell the total advance of 79 lakhs under metals ; in machinery and mill work there is an advance of 35 lakhs. Amongst raw articles imported in larger bulk, silk from China and Asiatic cotton take the foremost place. China also continues to push both tea and sugar in our markets in greater quantity, imports of these being 18 lakhs and 14 lakhs respectively in excess of last year's figures for the seven months under review. As regards export a small aggregate increase of 80 lakhs is shown on last year's figures, but there is still a shortage of 4½ crores as compared with 1890-91. Wheat chiefly accounts for this, shipments being about 2½ lakhs less than in last year : 29 lakhs more sugar and 27 lakhs more tea exported help to modify the decline under articles of food and drink. The next serious drop is in opium, shipments being a crore and 10 lakhs behind last year. Exports of yarn have fallen away by a crore and 21 lakhs ; cotton piece-goods by about 4 lakhs. Fortunately the balance is kept on the right side by the large increase in raw materials exported, notably 4½ crores in Oilseeds, and also on a minor scale in cotton, jute and silk. As regards treasure, up to 31st October 93 lakhs in gold and 95 lakhs in silver were imported in excess of the same term of last year, and 232 lakhs in gold and 78 lakhs in silver less sent out of the country.

The Calcutta Art Exhibition this year promises to be more than usually attractive according to the local paper. Over two hundred canvases have been sent out from England, among them pictures by Mr. Logsdail, Mr. Percy Craft, Mrs. Gowwens and others, with whose work the Indian public is more or less familiar, as well as by artists who will exhibit in Calcutta for the first time this year. Mr. W. Jobbins sends two views of Kinchinjunga, painted when Darjiling is at its best and most brilliant, with the October colouring in the trees and on the hillsides. An interesting contribution is a large painting of "The Eastern Dun" by Mrs. E. Prouse Reilly, a former exhibitor at the Salon, who has been working in India for the past two years. This picture, if not purchased in India, goes to Paris to the new Salon. The exhibition as a whole promises to outshine any of recent years, although the tempting bait of the Viceroy's prize is not available this year, Lord Lansdowne having withdrawn it last year under the belief that his successor would be on the scene of affairs before December, and Lord Elgin being still unaware of his privilege in this connection. It will surprise many to know that in spite of the alleged indifference of the Calcutta public in artistic matters, the Society sold about ten thousand rupees worth of pictures last year, chiefly, it is only fair to add, to Native gentlemen of rank.

From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 239 Hindus, 39 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 303 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 357. The deaths are thus classified : 1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 114 from fevers, 21 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa and 148 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·1 per 1,000 per annum.

The Calcutta High Court (Justices Prinsep and Amir Ali) passed judgment on Monday in the appeal lodged against the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Judge of Cachar, by Segal Samba Sajou, Chanba Singh Duffadar Madan Hijapa, Nasipa Ningthamba, Chanbang-bang Sajou Amu Filem and Sarba Singh. The first four had been found guilty of being principals in the murder of the late Mr. Cockburn, the manager of the Balladhun Tea Estate, his chowkidar, and a woman on the estate, and sentenced to death, and the last three of being accomplices in the murder. Their Lordships acquitted all the prisoners.

Sir Edward Buck has arranged for the holding of a small Conference in Calcutta to consider improvements in the system of maintaining land records in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces. Messrs. F. B. Mulock, Francis and Craddock will attend on behalf of their respective Provinces.

Interest in the great event of the Calcutta racing season is as great this year as ever. According to the latest betting, Highborn is a hot favourite for the coveted Cup at five to four on : seven to two is being offered against Sprig-o'-Myrtle : seven to one against Goodhope and Tantallon. The rest of the field are at longer odds.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1893, the net earnings of the Madras Railway fell short of the guaranteed interest by Rs. 70,284 ; the percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay, including suspense, was 2·36, as compared with 1·73 in 1892.

The Burma Government has decided to register paddy boats in Burma, and has exempted the boats of the Irrawaddy Flotilla from the operation of the rule.

A call for one shilling a share has been made on the shareholders of the Burma Ruby Mines to meet the Government demand for rent. It is stated that the prospects of the Company paying a dividend are hopeful.

It is said that the trains running on the repaired breaches on the Trichinopoly-Erode and Trichinopoly-Kolatur Sections of the South Indian Railway will be for the present only a day service and that night trains will not be resumed until the repaired portions of the line have had time to consolidate.

During the progress of the Myookship examination in Rangoon, it was discovered that two of the examination papers were known to one or more candidates, copies in Burmese being found in the examination room. The examination was stopped, and enquiry is being made into the fraud.

The signallers employed on night duty in the Indian Telegraph Department have often very heavy work to perform, particularly at important stations, where the through traffic goes on during the whole of the twenty-four hours. Hitherto they have had to make their own arrangements for refreshments in their intervals of leisure, but the Director-General has now adopted a modified system of the coffee-shop in vogue in the British army, and the signallers will be able to get at any hour of the night a cup of the best and most harmless stimulant which can possibly be provided for them.

A memorial was sent to his Excellency the Viceroy, the other day, praying for a free pardon for Tauk Ta, the dacoit, who for years baffled the police of the Minbu and Thayetmyo districts, and was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life. The main ground of the appeal is that Tauk Ta was forced into a life of crime. He claims that for his services in hunting down Boh Shve and Boh Ottama, two of the most famous dacoit chief of Burma, he was made head constable, a post he held for some time. A myook threatened him with imprisonment if he did not capture certain dacoits. He was unable to do so, and to avoid the officer he fled to the jungles. What with Government officials on one hand, and dacoits who harboured resentment in consequence of his previous service against their leaders on the other, he was forced to take to crime. He claims that the only charge ever brought home to him was one of extortion, and that he never used violence. This curious story is borne out, so far as his excellent service in the years immediately following the annexation are concerned, by Colonel Rolland and Captain Williams, both of the 26th Madras Infantry, and by Mr. Banes, Personal Assistant to the Police Inspector-General. On his visit to the jail, the other day, the Viceroy saw Tauk Ta, and asked the officials about him. Colonel Rolland and Captain Williams sought personal interview with the Viceroy on the subject, but failed. His Excellency has promised to consider the case.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the works destined to supply Arrah, the capital of the Behar District of Shahabad, with pure water from the Sone. In spite of many difficulties, due to the abnormal rainfall of the year, the task of laying the mains is nearly complete, and the bank of the Sone at the headworks presents a scene of busy industry. Mr. Stawell, Engineer of the Bengal Sanitary Board, has recently inspected the operations on behalf of Government. There is no reason at present for doubting that the end of March 1894 will see a thickly packed population of 45,000 souls in full enjoyment of the boon of pure filtered water. As the works were only commenced in April last, the energy displayed does credit to the engineer, Mr. H. Edwards, C.E., and the contractors, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co.

An amusing story reaches the Allahabad paper from Calcutta in connection with the Opium Commission. A native citizen, well known and most highly respected, was being rather closely examined with a view to its being shown that it was considered a social disgrace to be known as an opium-eater. He strongly denied this, and quietly floored his opponent by stating that he himself had indulged in the habit for sixteen years. There was nothing further to be said, but this frank admission should convince the anti-opium faddists that their pet theory as to the low estimation in which opium-eaters are held in native society, is as ridiculous as their contention that even a moderate indulgence in the drug saps a man's constitution and eventually ruins his health. There are thousands of native gentlemen who could disprove this, their lives furnishing the strongest contradiction to the so-called "facts" upon which the case against opium is based, so far as India itself is concerned.

In an interview, which the *Englishman* publishes, Lord Brassey repudiates the suggestion that his views on the opium question are in any way affected by his position as a director of the Britsh North Borneo Company. In anticapation probably of the report of the Opium Commission, a missionary journal published in this country has recently attempted to discredit the good faith of those members who are not committed to the Anti-Opium view. This is a thorohghly characteristic proceeding, and regarding the Opium Commission as a court of arbitration an improvement upon the well-known maxim of the pettifogging lawyer, "no case for the defence, abuse the plaintiff's attorney." Lord Brassey assures us that his pecuniary interest in the British North Borneo Company is of the slightest, and that he has contemplated the resignation of his position as director owing to the fact that he is not able to give due attention to the affairs of the Company.

At the time of the occurrence of anti-cowkilling riots, writes the *Pioneer*, we protested strongly against blank ammunition being used by soldiers or police when dangerous mobs had to be dispersed. In no case did mere smoke and noise have any effect upon the rioters, whose excitement had risen to a high pitch, and experience on previous occasions had shown that the firing of "blank" generally served to encourage them in their disorderly proceedings. It is curious that almost simultaneously with the fatuous recommendation of the Commission on the Featherstone riots that troops called out against mobs should not be armed with too deadly weapons, like the magazine rifle, the Government of India should have issued distinct orders upon the subject, so far as the police are concerned ; for the Queen's regulations already provide for only ball ammunition being used by troops. The Indian Government do not treat the matter on the principle of giving the poor rioters a chance, a principle which if logically carried on to its conclusion would lead to street battles of days' duration and doubtful issue. The sharp and short is the really humane method ; for everyone who has been concerned in dealing with rioters knows that a few rounds of ball will effectually disperse a mob, if there has been no blankfire or shooting in the air beforehand. In fact a few revolver shots, dropping one or two of the most prominent leaders, may sometimes prove enough. In these Provinces, for example, a case occurred where a young police officer, with only his Sikh orderly at his side, dispersed a crowd that had already tasted blood, by summarily shooting a ringleader, the sowar supporting him by a few more well-aimed shots as the rioters wavered and eventually ran off. The key-note of the new Order is that all fire must be effective, care being taken to warn the people what they may expect if they refuse to disperse.

The demand for silver in India has again revived in a most extraordinary manner, observes the *Pioneer*, and the puzzle is to know what becomes of the metal when it is landed at our ports. Thus in the fortnight ending on December 2nd Bombay alone received shipments of the value of £2,40,000, and still the demand has not slackened. When silver can be purchased at about 32d. an ounce the temptation to buy largely seems too great for native dealers to resist, but unless every silversmith in the country is working double time in turning out ornaments, one cannot understand how the consignments are disposed of. As might have been expected, there are rumours in the air of illict coinage on a large scale, but we have not heard that rupees other than those coined in the Calcutta and Bombay mints in past years have been detected in circulation. Not that detection is by any means a simple matter, for professional coiners always resort to country districts to unload their stocks ; and as they can now afford to make their coins of standard value and weight, their operations are less risky than of old. We do not, however, believe it possible that illicit coining can be carried on in India itself to an extent which would affect the normal demand for rupees. India is a country wherein the trade of informer is a popular one, and the police would soon have wind of any factory which could turn out rupees by say a thousand a day. Still the absorption of silver is going on to a remarkable extent, and the Government cannot ignore it, or refrain from careful inquiry as to the inland channels into which the metal runs from Bombay and Calcutta. If half-a-million pounds worth per month is being imported now, and the demand continues unabated, there must be some good reason for the operations of native dealers and speculatros.

The authorities at Bodyke in Ireland are in trouble with the latest victims of eviction. The tenants turned out on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate and forcibly retook possession of their holding after the departure of the Sheriff and the protective police force. Then in turn the bailiffs of the Property Defence Association resumed the attack, and succeeded once more in evicting the tenants. Latest reports have shown a state of considerable tension, with thirty constables doing duty night and day.

Everything was against good football at Woolwich on Saturday, (18th Nov.) when the Royal Military Academy played their annual match with tho Royal Military College. A gale was blowing, and rain falling heavily. Dixon and Bignell, whose defence was untiring, and play generally noticeable when Woolwich was attacking, carried off the honours on their side. The contest was ultimately drawn, a result which was considered under the circumstances to be satisfactory, as neither team could do themselves justice on such a day.

Another lecture, the general character of which was even more important, was delivered on Monday (Nov. 20) at the Imperial Institute by Mr. W. E. Lecky, who inaugurated the present series of lectures by a glowing oration on the Imperial idea, in which he denounced the narrow-minded sophistries of the old Manchester School, and vindicated the just pride felt by Englishmen in the development of their great offspring communities abroad, and in the splendid work they had accomplished in the pacification and good government of India.

Complaints in regard to magisterial appointments are as rife in the Isle of Man as in England and Wales. Mr. Carvell Williams is to ask the Home Secretary whether, while from one-half to two-thirds of the inhabitants are Nonconformists, out of forty magistrates only two or three are Nonconformists, the rest being Churchmen and Conservatives. It appears that it has been the practice to exclude persons engaged in commerce, and to appoint only landowners, half-pay officers, and clergymen. As appointment rest with the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, Mr. Williams will ask the Government, in filling the vacancy in that office, to see that the grievance complined of is redressed.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Monday was the seventeenth day of the trial of th Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Frederick Miss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Code, and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey having replied on the whole case. The Chief Justice then delivered his charge and in course of it said:—These men are charged with criminal breach of trust, and they are charged with conspiring to commit criminal breach of trust. The charges are framed under sections 408 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code. And they are also charged with cheating in respect of depositors who had money in the bank, and who were induced by the false balance-sheets to allow their deposits, that otherwise they would have attempted to get out, to remain in the bank. They are also charged with conspiracy to cheat. Before going into these particular charges, I think I ought to draw your attention to some of the sections relating to undertakings of this kind to be found in the Companies Act. The Himalaya Bank, of which Wilson was a director from 1885 to April 1891 was incorporated under Act No. X. of 1866. It is perfectly obvious that when the legislature enables a body of persons to deal with the public and join in trade with the public and gives them the exceptional protection that the members of the corporation shall not be liable beyond the unpaid amount of the shares, strict regulations should be enforced to enable those companies to disclose the actual state of affairs, so that persons should know before they dealt with them exactly how the company stood. This particular company seems to have drawn up certain Articles of Association. These Articles of Association were not registered, and in law and in good common-sense the regulations in the Act became the regulations binding on the company. His Lordship recapitulated these and then proceeded.

Now, gentlemen, I come to the particular charges against these men. I shall tell you what these charges are. I shall tell you as a matter of fact that the defendants had dominion over the property, that they had the management of the funds of the bank. I shall tell you that as directors they were bound not to pay one anna of dividend out of anything except the profits of the company ; and if you come to the conclusion that they did pay dividends for the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December out of depositors' money when there were no profits, that each of these men committed criminal breach of trust. Now, gentlemen, it is not necessary to go into the question, but if it were necessary I should tell you that when a bank takes deposit from its customer it takes it on the understanding that that deposit is not to be used to pay dividends to shareholders at a time when the bank is insolvent and cannot pay dividends. The defendants are charged under section 409. The material words in section 409 are as follows: "Whoever being in any manner entrusted with property or with any dominion over property in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker . . . commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property" shall incur certain penalties. I have had to consider this case very carefully. I have come to the conclusion that Moss and Greenway cannot be considered to be persons who were entrusted with property or with dominion over property as bankers or agents. So, as to the charges in which they are directly charged—this is apart from conspiracy—with criminal breach of trust, I shall direct you to find them not guilty on those charges. I shall also tell you that if you find that Munton and Wilson did dishonestly, that is, knowingly and intentionally, pay over these dividends when they had no profits, intending to cause gain to themselves or others, to which they were not entitled, or to cause loss to other persons, you must find them guilty under section 409. But although in my mind Moss and Gereenway as manager and accountant or assistant manager do not come directly under section 409, they are charged with conspiring with the other men to commit criminal breach of trust under section 109 of the Code. That is the abetment section. If you should come to the conclusion that Moss and Greenway abetted, that is, assisted Munton and Wilson to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to the paying of the dividends, if you come to the conclusion that they did this for the dishonest purpose of causing wrongful gain or wrongful loss, then you ought to find them guilty under section 409 of conspiracy. Then there are the other charges. These charges are charges of abetting and cheating—arising under section 418 of the Code. And then we go back to the definition of cheating, section 415. The way these men are said by the prosecution to have conspired to cheat, whether true or not, was that to their knowledge these balance-sheets were false; that they were materially false; that they concealed the true state of affairs from the depositors and shareholders, and by that concealment the shareholders, who were depositors, and depositors not shareholders, were induced to allow their money which was in the bank on deposit to remain. It stands to reason and common-sense that if you or I, or anyone else, had Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 deposited in the bank, and we were in a position to draw it out, we should draw it out if we knew from the balance-sheet that the bank was insolvent ; on the other hand, if the balance-sheet represented the bank to be more or less flourishing, we should probably allow our money to remain in the bank. If these men intending to defraud the shareholders or depositors, knowingly put forward these balance-sheets, knowing that they were false balance-sheets, then it is your province to find them guilty under section 418. If you come to the conclusion that they abetted each other by their act, that is, if you find that they were acting together to put forward a false balance-sheet, you must find them guilty under the charge of conspiracy. I will tell you at the close with regard to some of the charges with regard to the balance-sheet of 31st December, you will find Greenway not guilty because there is no evidence to convict him.

The first question we have to consider—or you have to consider, for you are the judges of fact—is this, were these balance-sheets false ? We come next to the question whether these men knew at the time the balance-sheets were put before the shareholders that they were false. Was the balance-sheet of 30th June 1890, was the balance-sheet of 31st December 1890, false and misleading.

The next question is, if you come to the conclusion that their balance-sheets were false and misleading, did these men know, when the balance-sheets were put out, the absolute amount of bad debts, did they know that instead of there being a divisible balance on 30th June and 31st December that there was in fact no money to divide at all unless they put their hands into the pockets of depositors ?

It is a question for you to say whether the evidence lead you to the conclusion that the balance-sheet so prepared was a false balance-sheet or not. Well, you know Greenway must have known about the Z Loan Ledger. He must have known about the Ledger, because it was one of the books he had kept in the bank for years as accountant. Captain Leahy tells us that it was Greenway who told the directors what was the Z Loan Ledger. Is it possible that Greenway could consider that this was an honest balance-sheet when on the face of it it contained the accounts of the Z Loan Ledger which were absolutely bad debts ? We must consider the probabilities of the case. It is impossible to get into the minds of men, but you must judge by what the men did and what knowledge they had in coming to a conclusion whether Greenway, Moss and Wilson knew these accounts to be false. A good deal of stress was laid on Greenway wishing to get out his deposit which was in his own and his wife's name. With regard to that, all I can say is this. I am not satisfied that he was not entitled to draw it out. He may or may not have been entitled to draw it out, but I am not satisfied that he was not, and we cannot say what necessity he had. Whether knowing or not that the bank was in a bad condition he may have wanted his money. It is said by the prosecution that the reason was that he knew the bank would fail and he would lose his money.

Now we come to Wilson, and you have to come to a conclusion whether the balance-sheets of 31st December and 30th June 1890 were false balance-sheets or not. With regard to Wilson and Munton, you will have to consider carefully whether these men, in making these minutes, would have been under any mistaken impression as to the position of the bank. Moss on the 18th April 1890 left for Australia. The evidence is that Greenway advised the directors to look into the loan accounts for themselves, and on the 19th April the three directors met—Wilson, Munton, and a man called Nash, who was then a director.

If you come to the conclusion that the men or any of them new that these balance-sheets were false and misleading, the question is what was their motive ? We cannot get into their minds and make them tell us. But one thing is clear, from your own experience of life, that if these balance-sheets had disclosed what according to Mr. King and Mr. Henry was the real state of affairs on the 30th June anh the 31st December 1890, the bank would have closed its doors the next day. It represented the bank as a going concern, able to pay its debts in full, and with profits to divide amongst the shareholders. They would induce the public, as a matter of common-sense, to come in and deposit their money and not to withdraw their deposits from the bank. We have the evidence of three men who were depositors, and who, satisfied with the condition of the bank as shown in the balance-sheets, did renew their deposits instead of withdrawing those deposits from the Bank. This is the case. You are not to allow yourselves to be influenced by the unfortunate condition the directors, the manager, or the assistant manager have brought shareholders or depositors into. You are not to allow yourselves to be influenced by the fact that the directors neglected their duty. You are not to find these men guilty unless you are satisfied that they put forward balance-sheets that were false. Further than that, you ought not to find them guilty unless you think that they dishonestly, that is, to obtain wrongful gain for themselves or to cause wrongful loss to others, put before the shareholders the balance-sheets, knowing them to be false and misleading and likely to mislead the public as to the true position of the Bank. As to the particular charges against them you are to acquit Greenway under Section 418 of all the charges relating to the 31st December 1890. I would ask you to acquit him on this charge, because there is no evidence. I recommend you to acquit Moss of the charges under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, which charges him separately with criminal breach of trust. I would ask you to say whether Wilson and Munton did not commit breach of trust in respect of the dividends which they received on 30th June, 1890, and 31st December, 1890.

I would ask you also to say whether they did not commit criminal breach of trust in respect of the general dividends paid to shareholders for those two half-years. I shall ask you to say whether Wilson and Munton, Moss and Greenway did not conspire to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of the dividends for 30th June 1893. I would ask also whether these men did not conspire to cheat by the balance-sheet of 30th June 1890, and although Moss was not in the country when the balance-sheet was prepared he was at the meeting of shareholders where the balance-sheet was put before the shareholders. I would ask you to say whether Wilson and Munton did not commit criminal breach of trust in respect of the payment of dividends for 31st December 1890. Wilson, you remember, had resigned before the 29th April. The dividend was paid in February. I have to ask you whether Moss was not guilty of conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of the dividend of 31st December 1890. And with regard to that I should certainly point out that Wilson in February was dissenting, and dissenting strongly, from the payment of the 10 per cent dividend. He seems to have been taking an honest view of matters. Then you may come to the conclusion that Munton was guilty and Wilson was not. It is entirely a matter for you.

I would ask you whether Wilson and Munton or Moss or any of them were guilty of cheating in respect of the representations as to the balance-sheet of the 31st December.

Now with regard to that there is only the evidence of one man. Lightening and the other two men undoubtedly renewed their deposits on the balance-sheet of 30th June, and he says he renewed his deposit after he saw the balance-sheet. On the other charges I shall direct you to acquit all.

The jury retired and returned in less than a quarter of an hour, and the foreman particularised the charges on which they found the prisoners guilty and on which they found them not guilty. They found them guilty on the bulk of the charges, acquitting them on those charges in which the Chief Justice had so recommended them.

The Chief Justice passed sentence on the prisoners on Tuesday morning. Greenway was sentenced to one year, Wilson to two years and two days, Munton to three years and two days, and Moss to three years and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship, in sentencing Moss, said : "If it had not been for you, I cannot help thinking that the other three accused would never have been in the dock." Moss nodded assent.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS. MURDER OF A HINDU AND DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

The riot murder case, in which the accused were all Mahomedans, was further tried yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. The prisoners in the case were Ahmed Sultan Dhobie and eight other Mahomedans, who were charged with the murder of a Hindu, named Keshav Gopal, committed on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, Old Nagpada ; with damaging and defiling a place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus ; rioting ; voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; and dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence was continued.

Mohideen, who was partly examined on Wednesday, said his master was at home when he called upon him. He remained in the house all day, and did not go out between 8 and 9 a. m. Babajee Krishna, a barber, was sitting with his master at 8 a. m. that morning, when witness went there. Witness remained in the house all that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I have no watch with me now. I kept a watch in August last.

Your master's shop is in Kavat Gully. Do you know Keshav Gopal's house ? I don't know. I can see from my master's shop the dome of Jankibai's temple.

This shop you speak of is a bit of a verandah of a house ?—Yes.

No goods are kept for sale, you only work there ?—Yes.

Did you go to the shop that day ?—No.

Why not ?—On account of the riots.

Had you heard of the riots before you left your house ?—Yes.

The riots that were taking place round about your house ?—Yes. I heard of the riots shortly before I left my house. No. 4 was sitting inside the door of his room on the second storey of the house. I remained there the whole day.

You can get there from your house in about two minute ?—Yes.

Buggajee Damodhar, a lohar, said he lived at Thakordwar, near the Girgaum Road, and sold and repaired iron work. Witness knew accused Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 8, who were brothers. He knew No. 7 for several months before the riots, and the other three since the riots. Witness saw No. 7 on the first day of the riots at witness's house, in Dhobies' Oart, on the other side of his shop. No. 7 was accompanied by Nos. 2, 6, and 8. They came about 3. p.m., and said "Save us, conceal us." Witness kept them in his house on Friday, the whole of Saturday, and took and left them in police protection near the Null Bazar, on Sunday afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—There was no riot on Friday near my house. The locality is inhabited by Hindus. The four persons appeared much frightened. I repaired the seventh accused's cart three or four times. The chawl I occupy is inhabited by Hindus. I occupy a room on the ground floor. It is known as Dhobie's Wady. About 2,000 Hindus live there.

Did the other Hindus see the Mussulmans coming ?—No. They were not there.

They were away ?—Yes.

The whole 2,000 were away ?—I cannot say. I was in my room ; and cannot say what other persons were in their rooms. The other prisoners never came to my room before except No. 7.

On the Saturday the Hindus in your oart were making a great disturbance ?—Yes.

They never found these four Mahomedans ?—No.

They were attacking all Mahomedans ?—Yes.

And searching for Mahomedans ?—Yes, on the roads.

The evidence for the defence closed here ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said that if it was possible for men in his clients' position, nine Mahomedans, to get sixteen witnesses to give evidence in their behalf, sixteen persons belonging mostly to the Hindu community, in spite of the power and vigour of the police, the jury should pause before they arrived at an adverse conclusion. The jury must most carefully weigh the evidence, and see that the burden of proving their innocence was not thrown upon the accused, and that it was the duty of the prosecution to prove them guilty. It was a most difficult position for the accused to be placed in when the prosecution caught them by the throat and said, two months after the riots : "Prove that you were not implicated in the riots, and show where you were at the time of the riots ?" It would be difficult for the learned counsel or anybody else to explain satisfactorily what he was doing on a particular day two months previously. That was what the prosecution required the nine prisoners to do.—"Explain satisfactorily what you were doing on the day of the riot." Take the case of accused No. 9. He was charged with complicity in the riot of the 12th August. What could he do but call his father to say that he was all day in his shop on that day, and did not at all join in the riot ? In reviewing the evidence in favour of his clients, the learned counsel said the jury had no right to apply to men in the position of the prisoners the same measure of judging of their actions which they would apply to themselves. The learned counsel then showed in detail how the evidence for the defence had established an *alibi* for each of the prisoners. No doubt there were slight discrepancies on account of different persons looking on from different points, but upon the whole, the evidence was sufficient to shake the case for the prosecution. If, the learned counsel said, he had succeeded in establishing an *alibi* for one of the prisoners, and shown that he could not be convicted, then the learned counsel said the case for the prosecution could not stand. The jury could have no reason to say that the whole of the sixteen witnesses he had called had perjured themselves. Several of them were Hindus, who could not be expected, in the times of disturbance they had passed through, to show any good feeling for the Mahomedans, much less to perjure themselves. It was absurd to suppose that while the police had time to attend to trumpery cases, that for two months they had no time to make enquiries in this important case. The learned counsel asked the jury to give his clients the benefit of any doubt that might arise.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence, observed with regard to the remark that the police did nothing for two months, that Keshav, who was assaulted, did not die for some time, and that the police were very busy in the interval. Petitions against the prisoners were sent to the police from Alibagh against the outrages committed near Jankibai's temple, and other petitions were, without any combination whatever, sent up to the police from Bombay. There was no pretence, therefore, for saying that the prosecution was the outcome of a combination on the part of the Hindus. It was wrong to say that there was any combination to get up a case against the prisoners. The petitions named the persons who had committed the outrages, and the police were urged to arrest them. The police had much other work on hand, and there was necessarily some delay in making enquiries. It was to be borne in mind that the whole of the nine prisoners were identified by witnesses for the prosecution. There could be no question whatever that it was perfectly possible for the witnesses to see what they professed to have seen. They had ample opportunity of seeing what took place. It would not be possible for one man to identify all the accused; and so different prisoners were identified by different witnesses. No. 3 was identified as striking the blow with a stone which broke open the door of Keshav's house. No. 5 was identifed as the person who struck Keshav the first blow, and then the other prisoners struck him blows with sticks. No .3 actually lived next door to Keshav's, and there could be no possible difficulty for the neighbours to identify him. Keshav Gopal did not die until the 17th October, and the fact that he did not identify any of the prisoners could not be urged against the prosecution, because he died rather suddenly. The fact that Keshav died from diabetes did not in law afford any excuse for the prisoners. It was shown that the injuries Keshav received accelerated his death; and that was in law sufficient to sustain the charges made against the accused. If the witnesses did not identify all the prisoners, and if some identified some prisoners, and others identified others, that did not make their evidence less credible. With regard to what took place at Jankibai's temple, Jankibai was the first witness. She was a very intelligent witness, and she identified Nos. 5, 7, and 9 as the persons who threw down the stone images. The jury must believe her statement unless they saw reason to conclude that she perjured herself. Then there was a large body of evidence to identify all the other prisoners. Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 were sufficiently identified as the persons who entered the house of Wittoba Govind, and broke open the cupboards and boxes. There were slight variations in the evidence of different witnesses, who were looking on from different points of view. The names of the prisoners were given in the petition of the 15th August; and there was no reason said, the learned counsel, for believing that those names were not correctly given. The jury had to consider whether there was anything in the demeanour of the witnesses for the prosecution to justify a suspicion that he was not stating the truth. Each of them confined himself to stating what he saw without pretending to having seen all that took place; and that was a test of their truthfulness. With regard to the evidence for the defence, the learned counsel described in detail the improbabilities attaching to the stories told by the witnesses who were called to establish an *alibi* on behalf of the accused; and submitted that those stories were false. The learned counsel asked the jury to say upon the evidence whether the prisoners were not actively engaged in the commission of the offences charged against them.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, asked the jury to weigh well the evidence as to the identity of the prisoners, and the evidence which had been called for the defence to establish an *alibi* in five different instances for the nine accused. The jury had the advantage of having before them the evidence of eye-witnesses who were acquainted with the persons who committed the offences; and it was for the jury to say whether they believed that the case for the prosecution had been made out. There were four outrages committed on the morning of the 12th August, and they were:—Firstly, the attack on the house of Keshav Gopal and the injuries inflicted upon him; secondly, the desecration of Jankibai's temple; thirdly, the attack on the house of Wittoba, whose cupboards and boxes were broken open; and, fourthly, the rioting, armed with deadly weapons. It was true there was no enquiry made by the police until the 15th October. But there was an important document, dated the 15th August, which Wittoba Govind wrote to the Superintendent of Police from Alibagh, giving the names of six of the accused as the persons who had committed the outrages at Jankibai's temple and at the house of Wittoba, who was an administrator of the temple. It was probable that members of the same gang who broke open Keshav's house committed the outrages at Jankibai's temple and Wittoba's house. It was impossible to believe that the prosecution had got up a case against the accused, and got so many witnesses to perjure themselves. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence of several of the witnesses who deposed to the main facts of the case and identified particular prisoners. It was to be noticed that some of the witnesses had known for several years the prisoners whom they professed to identify, and they had peculiar means of observation from the windows of houses in the street. His Lordship said he believed the evidence of Keshav's son, which had not broken down on cross-examination, and left it to the jury to form their own conclusion. Turning to the evidence given for the defence, his Lordship pointed out that, under the Evidence Act, it was not necessary for a number of persons to speak to one thing in order to cause it to be believed; and, therefore, it became necessary to see how much reliance could be attached to each man's statement. Referring to the evidence of Hirjee Govindjee, his Lordship said it was unsafe to trust to the man's statement, and it was somewhat fatal to the success of the first *alibi* that Hirjee's evidence was proved to be false on a material point, that there were no privies on the upper storey of the godown where he said that they existed. Then, as to the evidence of the two privates of the Marine Battalion, who, as the learned Advocate-General pointed out, contradicted each other on a material point, namely, as to the place where the accused No. 5. was handed, over to them by Hirjee Govindjee. Then as to the *alibi* for No. 3, his Lordship said he could not understand what necessity there was for taking the four Hindus from Pydhownee, a perfectly protected place, to the house in Telly Gully where they were concealed with accused No. 3. To his Lordship's mind the evidence of *alibi* for Nos. 5 and 3 did not in the least displace the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Touching the evidence of *alibi* for the first accused, his Lordship said, it was for the jury to say whether they believed the evidence of the dhobi and the Purdesee watchman. With regard to No. 9, his Lordship referred to the evidence of Tricum Marwaree, who saw the accused sitting in his father's shop that morning, thus showing that the prisoner was near the scene of the outrages committed. The prisoner's father also gave evidence in his favour, and his Lordship left it, to the jury to determine what weight they should attach to it. Then there was evidence of an *alibi* for accused No. 4, with regard to which the jury were asked to come to a conclusion whether or not they believed it. The last *alibi* was for accused Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 8. Was it likely, his Lordship asked, that these four Mahomedans would come to a quarter, thickly populated by Hindus, and seek protection there? It was shown that the quarter was most unsafe for Mahomedans to come to, one only of the latter being acquainted with the protector. No doubt, his Lordship said, the principle of law was that the Crown was bound to prove the charges laid against an accused person; and it was for the jury to say whether the prosecution in this case had done so. The jury were to bear in mind that there were ten witnesses who spoke of the serious outrages charged against the prisoners, whose evidence, his Lordship said, he saw no reason to disbelieve. His lordship told the jury to weigh the evidence and come to a conclusion which seemed justified by the evidence laid before them.

The jury retired for consultation at 3 p.m., and on returning into court in about half-an-hour, the foreman said the jury unanimously found all the prisoners not guilty of culpable homicide. The jury unanimously found Nos .3 and 5 guilty of causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon; and all the prisoners except the fourth guilty of defiling a temple and of rioting. The fourth accused was found guilty of rioting by a majority of eight to one.

His Lordship agreed with the majority, but deferred passing sentence upon the prisoners.

RIOTING AT CAMATEEPOORA.

Ballaram Motiram was charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, with damaging and defiling a place of worship with intent to insult the religion of the Mahomedans, with mischief, dacoity, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and assaulting a public servant when suppressing a riot. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, appeared for the defence.

The charge of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, was, on the application of Mr. Lang, substituted for that of assaulting a public servant.

Mr. Jardine argued that the prisoner could be charged only with three specific acts, and not more.

Mr. Lang said the prisoner had committed several outrages on the morning of the 12th, and also on the 13th August.

His Lordship: Supposing the rioters went to twenty different places and committed outrages, would they be charged against the prisoner?

Mr. Lang said that, in committing riot, the mob, led by the prisoner, pulled down a *durgah*, committed mischief by breaking a number of reklas, and caused grievous hurt to a public servant.

His Lordship: You had better select your charges.

Mr. Lang then said he elected to proceed at present on the charges of rioting, defiling a place of worship, and causing grievous hurt.

The undermentioned gentlemen were then empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. Gill.—Foreman.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
Mr. R. B. Brown.
Mr. A. J. Brooks.
Mr. T. Sharples.
Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin.
Mr. Joshua Brooks.
Mr. Dhondnath R. Khote.
Mr. Shantaram Jagannath.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. Although this was not a case of murder like the others the jury had tried, yet it was a case of very considerable importance. It would appear that, on the morning of the 12th and 13th August, the prisoner was the leader of a body of rioters who did considerable mischief at Camateepoora. He was a man of a certain amount of influence at Camateepoora, a certain amount of education, and spoke English. It was first alleged for the prosecution that, on the morning of the 12th August, he was the leader of a band of Camatee rioters besides being a man of considerable strength, and the keeper of a gymnasium, situated not far from his house at Camateepoora. While the evidence for the prosecution was being given, the Advocate-General asked the jury to give particular attention to the demeanour of the witnesses in the box; because the defence would try to show that the prisoner was not present with the rioters at all. It would be necessary to lay before the jury the plans of the district which had been prepared. On the right-hand side of the plan, the jury would see Bellasis Road, which goes past by the Byculla Club. The prisoner lived in a house in 13th Camateepoora Street. Early on the morning of the 12th August, a body of Camatees, under the leadership of the prisoner, went up to a Mahomedan weaver's shop, which was attacked. They then went down to the *durgah* in the 8th Street, and absolutely destroyed it. They then turned away towards the north, and were for some time lost to view. They afterwards re-appeared in the 6th Street, when they divided into two parties, one-half proceeding into 6th Street and the other half into the 7th Street. Mr Hallums, an Inspector in the Public Health Department, with his Sub-inspector faced the mob and spoke to the prisoner, who threatened to strike him down with a pick. The identity of the prisoner could not, therefore, be mistaken, as several of the witnesses knew him very well. The mob then came to the Municipal stables, headed by the prisoner, as the evidence would show. Being repulsed there, the mob went back into the Central Street, where they broke into two chawls and hurt a man, named Ismail. They continued rioting from 5-30 to 10 a. m., on the 12th August. After demolishing the *durgah*, they looted a firewood depot. On the 13th August, the prisoner again headed a mob. Some military came into the Central Street, and the prisoner was caught by one of the soldiers, but being a powerful man he assaulted the soldier and succeeded in getting into his house, but was eventually secured by a policeman. The learned counsel said an affidavit would be put in by the defence to show that the prisoner was, at the time of the riots, sitting quietly in his house, and that the case had been got up against him. All the witnesses for the prosecution, however, would speak as to his identity, and the jury would, therefore, have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. A. G. Hallums, Inspector, Public Health Department, said that, about 5-30 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th August, he heard a loud noise coming down 7th Camateepoora Street, and he saw about 200 Camatees rushing down the street into a house, opposite his stable gate. Witness was standing just near his gate. The stables extend right between the 5th and the 7th Streets. The mob destroyed everything in that house. Witness could not recognise any one in that mob, who were armed with sticks. They were qnite huddled together, and was difficult to see precisely what they had, and what they did. The house has a ground-floor and a loft. They spent 15 or 20 minutes in that house. After demolishing everything, they made a rush up 7th Street in the direction away from Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. They ran over some open ground, used as a market, into the 8th Street. Witness went into the house to see the damage done. He then heard shouting in the 8th Street, and he went into that Street where the *durgah* or tomb is situated. The Camatees attacked the *durgah*. There were about 200 Camatees, who took about half-an-hour to demolish the *durgah*. The rioters then went further on; witness lost sight of them; and he did not know what they did. Some time after wards the mob came down the 6th Street and stood there. They appeared to be having a consultation. Witness was then standing in the stables with his Sub-inspector Mr. Mulforth. After a consultation, the mob divided into two parties, one coming down the street leading to the centre of the stables, while the other came by the 7th Street towards the stables. Witness told his sub-inspector to watch those coming by the 6th Street, whilst he watched those coming by the 7th. When the latter party came opposite the market, witness jumped over the railings and stopped them going any further. The accused was leading the party. As soon as witness stopped the crowd, the accused lifted up, in a threatening manner, the pick which he had in his hand. It was a pick like that used by the natives for ploughing. It had only one. Witness told accused to put down the pick, and asked what business he had to interfere between him and his men. Witness spoke in the Hindustani language. His men wanted to come over the rails to his assistance, but he told the Sub-inspector and prevented them. He had over 200 men, most of them Mahomedans. Prisoner said to witness:—"You have got Mahomedans. I want to beat them, Let me pass or else I will smash your head." At the same time he lifted up the pick in a threatening manner. Prisoner thought witness had only eight or nine men. Witness, therefore, called them out into the open yard, where they could be seen. As soon as the Camatees saw all the men, they turned and fled. An old Camatee, who was standing by, said "Ballaram, don't interfere with these people." Witness had no doubt about the conversation he deposed to.

His Lordship: How was he dressed?

Witness: In a thin white shirt, and he had a dhotur and a black cap.

Witness, continuing, said the party went off towards the Central Street again. Soon afterwards witness heard a noise as if they were breaking something in the 5th Street. Witness's men said they were breaking their houses, Witness went after his men.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

MARKETS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE following letter has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Indian Midland Railway,
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Jhansi, 9th December, 1893.
No. 7527.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the local Government officers have made arrangements for the establishment of markets close to the Railway Stations at Jhansi, Banda, Bhima, and Khorai on this Railway, which will be free of all octroi charges and worked on the same plan as the Free Gunj created a year or two ago at Saugor.

These markets are for export produce, particularly in wheat and oilseeds, and I beg to bring to your notice the advantages these offer for extended trade.—Yours faithfully

(Signed) W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

THE DALHOUSIE MURDER CASE.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

THE hearing of the Marsden case was continued on Monday, at Lahore when Mr. Gouldsbury said he did not propose producing further evidence for the defence. Prisoner's statement to the Judge was read out, when prisoner slightly corrected the mistakes made in writing it. Prisoner's statement before Captain Douglas and Mr. Barton were also read. Mr. Gouldsbury then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said there must be an intelligent reason why the prisoner deliberately murdered his wife and son and wounded his daughter in such a cruel manner. It was not the act of a human being, and there must have been a strong reason of which the jury must satisfy themselves before they convicted the prisoner. It was not necessary, and he did not mean, that the prosecution should prove motive. The facts of the case were very clearly stated by the prisoner immediately after the occurrence. As to the terms on which the family lived they had the statements of the daughter and the prisoner's servant, and about what was likely to occur on the 10th October there was little doubt, as there were three quarrels between the father and the other members. The prosecution might lay particular stress upon this as the ultimate motive of the murder; but though before Mr. Barton Miss Marsden said her father shot the son before he threw him down the khud, this statement she subsequently changed. The jury might have seen, that though she was endeavouring to tell the truth, she could not, by reason of the injuries to her head, as evidenced by the doctors. They were further told that in the unconsciousness following concussion people made false statements in good faith. As an instance, counsel said Miss Marsden failed to identify Abdul Gafar, who was laying the cloth on the table when the khud quarrel was going on. Again, the jury could hardly expect a clear statement of facts from a girl of seventeen and a half years. Prisoner, moreover, reported the incidents immediately, admitting everything before the magistrate. In support of his story, there was evidence showing that the gun was found on the floor. Doctor O'Neill was examined on this point three days after the occurrence by the magistrate, and he was either not telling the truth or had a very bad memory, which it was unlikely would have grown better. Now the magistrate and Dr. O'Neill both knew the importance of this question and answer, prisoner having stated that his son and the gun he levelled at him both fell, the former shot. Doctor O'Neill further said, "I am almost certain the gun was lifted up by the syce, the man before the Court-" He did not even correct himself here after saying previously, "One gun was on the floor which the syce lifted up. Counsel said Dr. O'Neill changed front with an object, and a man who could do that, where an unfortunate prisoner had a rope round his neck, was not to be admired. If there was doubt about the gun being on the floor, was it not almost clinched by the fact of an empty cartridge being found in the right barrel? His Lordship said Dr. O'Neill did not positively support the story of the defence, but he did not contradict that. Counsel, continuing, said that prisoner's story was proved by the position of the body, the character and direction of the wounds. He might have shot the son while he was loading the gun. He, however, backed to the door, giving him a chance, saying, "If you fire, I shoot." The magistrate framed a charge of culpable homicide against the son and mother, whereas the new charges were of wilful murder. Counsel, taking prisoner's statement as correct, thought he was entitled to kill his son, who was very excited and levelled his gun at him. If the father shot the son, he was exercising the right of private defence. Regarding the other murder, the prisoner must have been very excited, losing his head. The Judge would tell them it would be no good. Unless it came under unsoundness of mind that would not entitle the prisoner to acquittal, unless they could show him to be insane. The above was what the jury had on one side, and on the other side they must believe Marsden determined to rid himself of his family, shooting them down one after the other because of the dissensions lasting for years. He was shown to be a man the family were not afraid of, they thinking nothing of nis threats to shoot them, taking it only as a threat. His wife spat on him often at dinner, and the daughter, son and mother assaulted him, pulling his whiskers, yet he never thought of doing a deed of this sort. Had prisoner contemplated it, he could have carried it out by pushing them into boiling beer at the brewery, as pointed out by him. He was fond of his wife and daughter and only when dissensions arose was there quarrelling. The jury had no alternative but to refuse to believe that he was a perfect monster, who deliberately, after thinking it over, and without saying a word, shot them down one after the other. There was the point of insanity to be considered, on which the jury had important facts. The family said prisoner was mad, looking on him as so weak of intellect that they ignored his threats. They had heard from witnesses who knew him of his excitability and eccentricity, and counsel laid great stress on the evidence of Dr. Dickson, the witness for the prosecution, who had special knowledge of lunatics and the best opportunities of watching the prisoner. He thought the prisoner was temporarily insane at times. The nature of the act showed the act to be that of a madman. Was it likely, after putting up so long, he suddenly became a monster? was the question the jury had to answer—was the prisoner not temporarily insance the day of the murders? The Judge would tell them that even though he was temporarily insane on the 10th October, it was not sufficient. They must find that he was so insane that he did not know the nature of the act, or that he was doing anything wrong or contrary to law. That was the point on which juries at home as a rule disagreed with the Judge. Juries very properly were not going to risk a man's neck when they found the prisoner not in his senses. Sir James Stephen said that that was not law. His Lordship here said he would tell the jury it was their duty to take the law from him. Counsel, continuing, said they would have to take the law from the Judge, who would explain what it was and what it ought to be. At the same time counsel was entitled to tell them, that if they took the law from the Judge they would be bound to give the Judge the opportunity of hanging the prisoner, although in their own minds they were certain that he did not know what he was doing at the time. Dealing with the medical evidence counsel reminded the jury that Surgeon-Major Barrington had said that Miss Marsden's feelings had been blunted to a certain extent. They had seen the girl as a witness against the father, who had rendered himself liable to be hanged. She being already deprived of a mother and brother she could not have given evidence as she did if her feelings had not been blunted. She loved her mother, father and brother, and it was impossible, she would give the evidence she did unless her mind was surely affected by the injuries sustained, which view was supported by medical evidence. The medical evidence showed the prisoners was excitable and eccentric, some believing he was fighting against the idea of being insane. The more the medical evidence was gone into, the more it supported the theory of temporary insanity. Further support of insanity was the fact that the prisoner's brother had committed suicide. There was insanity in the family. Miss Marsden told them that she heard that several of the family had been off their heads. Counsel applied for an adjournment to get special evidence under this head from England, but this was disallowed, the Judge thinking there were no resonable grounds for it. Counsel continued by stating again what the practice of juries was with regard to the difficulty the jury would have when the Judge stopped him, saying that because the law in England was so bad that juries violated their duty, that did not justify counsel in calling on the jury in the present case to do the same. His Lordship said counsel was inciting the jury to follow the example of English juries and decide according to their view of what the law ought to be, and not what it was. His Lordship could not allow counsel to proceed on that point. Counsel, proceeding, urged there was strong corroborative evidence showing that the prisoner's statement as to what happened before the first shot was fired to be true. If prisoner's statement was true, there could not possibly be a conviction ror the murder of the son. With regard to the mother and daughter the sudden shock of what had occurred in the son's case was too much for prisoner's mind being overbalanced. Prisoner now asked to address the jury, the Judge rerusing to allow him.

Mr. Sinclair then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He was unable to follow the grounds on which Mr. Gouldsbury based the defence. As he understood it, it was that the accused used the right of private defence and was of unsound mind. He did not know whether it was a single or a dual defence, or put forward in alternative.

His Lordship said he understood that on presumption of sanity the answer to the first charge was justifiable homicide, and to the second and third charges insanity on the ground of sudden provocation. Mr. Gouldsbury assented.

Continuing, counsel said the case for the prosecution was short and simple. He asked the jury to find that Mrs. and young Marsden were shot, and Miss Marsden wounded from bullets fired out of a revolver in prisoners hands. No question of motive arose at all, for the man was presumed to know the consequences of his own acts. As to the points urged by Mr. Gouldsbury, he contended that from the position of the son's body, the prisoners story was not true. The attention of the jury was drawn to the order in which he worded the letter and telegram written by him, namely, that he shot his wife, son and daughter Miss Marsden's story being that the mother and then the son was shot. An attempt had been made to show that Miss Marsden could not remember what actually transpired. A similar objetion applied to the prisoner, who under excitement could not possibly recollect every detail of the occurrence. He admitted Miss Marsden gave her evidence in a cool and collected way. Why, he could not say. She perfectly understood the questions, and considering the affectionate terms on which the daughter and father were, he had no doubt she would have been glad if she could have given evidence in favour of the father. They could only assume she preferred to speak the truth. She had adhered to the statement she had made all along. As to the questions of insanity, Mr. Gouldsbury laid great stress on the evidence of Dr. Charles, but Dr. Charles was there as an advocate for the accused. In opposition to Dr. Charles' theory of how and when the shots were fired, the counsel suggested that just as the prisoner had no idea of having fired the second shot at his daughter, he may have returned to the house firing a second shot at his wife and son as they lay on the floor. Miss Marsden persisted in her statement that she heard only two shots, the revolver being found on the bed in the room where the bodies lay.

Prisoner: Is that a fair statement to make against me, my Lord?

His Lordship: Yes.

Counsel, in conclusion, said: As to the question of insanity, what the jury had to fined was whether or not at the time the prisoner fired at his wife, son, and daughter he knew that what he was doing was wrong. He asked them to took at all the surrounding circumstances, especially to the fact that after firing the shots he sat down and wrote a letter to Captain Douglas and a telegram and letter to his employers.

The prisoner again wanted to speak, but being stopped handed a statement to his Lordship. The Judge said he would take notice of it. The Court adjourned to Tuesday when the Judge addresses the jury, and it is also expected that the sentence will be passed or the accused acquitted, but the question of sanity in this case will probably be referred to the local Government.

The case, Crown *vs.* Marsden, was continued on Tuesday, when his Lordship addressed the jury at great length, explaining the law dwelling on the evidence brought forward by counsel for the prosecution and the defence. His address lasted from 10-30 a. m. to 7-15 p. m. when the jury retired to consider there verdict.

After an absence of over an hour they returned, and in answer to the Judge, the foreman replied that the jury was unanimous on the charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder in respect to his son, and their verdict was not guilty on the grounds of grave and sudden provocation.

On the second and third charges, namely, culpable homicide amounting to murder, in respect to his wife, and attempt at murder in respect to his daughter, the verdict of the jury was not guilty on both charges by reason of insanity.

Seven jurymen agreeing in this view, and two disagreeing, his Lordship acquitted the accused on all three charges, but ordered the prisoner to be incarcerated on grounds of insanity until such time as the question was referred to the local Government.

Prisoner was very calm throughout the day, evincing no excitement on being acquitted. He wished to speak and thank his Lordship and the jury for the view they had adopted, but was prevented.

Great interest was evinced in the proceedings throughout the day, the Court being packed from an early hour to the time the case ended late in the evening. If the prisoner be declared insane, he will not be liberated, and may possibly be confined during pleasure.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Bourke, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Purundhur,

DECEMBER 14.

King, Capt, Ms, D A A G, for M, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Seppings, Major, Bo, K O York L I, off leave, to Poona.
Doughty, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Cummins, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, to England.
McCarthy, Major, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, to Australia.
Poignand, Lt-Col, Bo, Half-Pay, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th December, 1893.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid; Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram car on Saturday, the 16th instant as follows:—

Byculla School:—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt-Instructor.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-dayw, 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying.)

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. Parade for to-morrow:—No 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Satue, as follows:—1st parade 3-30 p.m. 2nd parade 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Those who can possibly do so are requested to fall in at 3-30 p.m. Those who are unable to do so should parade at 4 p.m. Dress—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will fall in at Treacher's Buildings Fort at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 10-inch R M L gun drill. Dress—Drill order without arms.

3 The following is published for information:—"A general meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery to-day, at 6 p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and Officers for the season and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward by the Presiding Officer."

4 The patronage of the Corps has been awarded to the London Lyric Company on the evening of Monday, the 18th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

763—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nawrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjibhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

351-21067-90—Balkrishna and P. Dyal Mowjee vs Nanbai and another—Payne G and S.

274-28-92—Khunderao M—Cooverbai vs Kessowjee Lalljee—Bhaishunker and K.

Appeals.

77486-91—Chalk W and S—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Jetha Ratna and others—Payne G. and S and Edgelow and G.

574—Pestonjee R and K—Javervahoo vs Charles Agnew Turner—Little S N and B.

767—F P Pavri—Ramkissondas Nandoo vs Monghibai and another Bhaishunker and K.

775—Dickshit and H—Pandurang Vishnu Abhyanker vs Ruttonjee Bhicaji Karanjeewalla—Ardasir H and D.

780—Chitnis M and M—Ganesham Nilkanth Nadkarni vs Moraba Ramchandra Poy—Khunderao and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
In Chambers.

Bicknell M and M for Petitiones—In the matter of the Indian Company's act 1882 and of the Amritsar Manufacturing Co Ld Voluntary liquidation—Pallonjee Shapoorjee Mistry—Petitioner, Little S N and B, for Liquidator.

CRICKETERS will learn with regeret that Mr. H. T. Hewett has resigned the captaincy of the Somerset eleven, and does not intend in future to take any part in County matches. He is at the Bar, and his time is now largely taken up by professional duties. The loss to Somerset cricket is irreparable. Batsmen of Mr. Hewett's exceptional powers—capable of scoring on all sorts of wickets, from every kind of bowling—are not readily to be found. Mr. Hewett is now in his 30th year. He made no great mark at Harrow or Oxford, and his reputation as the best left-handed batsman of his day rests upon his doings for Somerset during the last four seasons.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SUBJECTS BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

The *Gujerati* remarks: It is felt in some quarters that the Congress should not take up the question of Hindu-Mahomedan riots, while in others it is contended that the assembled delegates shoud not disperse without suggesting some preventive measures. From the list of subjects proposed by the Lahore Reception Committee it appears that they are not in favour of passing over the recent out-breaks in silence. The programme of the Social Conference includes a resolution recommending the desirability of establishing Punchayat Committees as has been done in the North-West Provinces. The subject is no doubt a dellicate one. But there is no reason why a question which has disturbed the whole country and is still exercising the minds of many people should be ignored.

PROTEST BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The *Rast Goftar* says: The Medical Profession in Bombay meets on Tuesday to protest against the abolition of the Pharmacological professorship at the Grant Medical College. We hope the profession will muster strong in giving as public and as forcible an expression as possible to the indignation which is not only universally felt by the profession but is also shared in by the general public against a decision of Government, which however much they may feel called upon to pronounce in the exigencies of service interests amounts in effect to no less than a ruthless act of spoillation as regards puplic interests. That service jealousies should prevail so effectually with Government as to make them discontinue an important college chair endowed with the where-withals of carrying it on successfully, at a well equipped laboratory constructed by the charity of a public citizen, and with an eminent scientist ready at hand to occupy the chair without any burden on the State,—that Government should feel disposed to discontinue such a chair, we say,—passes all comprehension. An important institution heralded with State trumpets is thereby rendered almost useless, and much needed investigations in one of the most useful branches of medical science are abruptly stopped. Dr. Badhurji's complaints of personal injustice are serious enough; but they dwindle down to nothing before the larger question of injustice done to the interests of public health and of medical science at large. The discussion is now removed from the region of a personal to the domains of a great public question.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S RECEPTION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: We know of few instances of Indians of the type and tenacity of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who have stood, so to say, "four-square to all the winds that blew." It was to welcome such a person that Bombay in her thousands and tens of thousands crowded, like the surging billows of the sea at the head of the Apollo Pier on Sunday last. In the annals of India, the third day of December will indeed be a red letter day. For never in her history before was there to be witnessed the indescribable spectacle that presented itself to view on that historical occasion. The spontanity of the demonstrations and the unbounded enthusiasm of the population were in themselves an indisputable index of the genuine love and esteem in which India held her "Grand Old Man," as he is most appropriately called. Demonstrations by the scores there have been in the past, more or less in honour of Viceroys and other more exalted personages. These have, again, been accompained by all the pomp and pageantry which the State has been able to display at the expense of the millions of tax-payers. But it would be historically incorrect to say that those demonstrations, save in two or three instances, were anything but official.

The *Gujerati* observes: The reception accorded to Mr. Dadabhai on Sunday last would have gratified the heart of the vainest of monarchs and emperors. Even the word "magnificent" fails to convey an adequate idea of the remarkable demonstration held in Mr. Dadabhai's honour. Not even Lord Ripon's presence in this city attracted such a vast concourse of people to do honour to the departing Viceroy. It was indeed a unique scene which neither the people of Bombay nor Mr. Dadabhai will ever forget. No doubt the Reception Committee had arranged for a suitable reception on his arrival. But the response on the part of the inhabitants was so prompt, spontaneous and enthusiastic that no Indian has ever received such an ovation as did Mr. Dadabhai. His progress from the Apollo Bunder to his house was like a triumphal procession in honour of a great and victorious warrior just returning from the battle-field. The demonstration of popular love and affection, respect and sympathy towards him on his way home was genuine and sincere. The scene in some places was so touching that some of those who witnessed it tearfully ran after his carriage to have a second look at the old Dadabhai. He himself seemed to be overpowered by the unique scene he witnessed all round, and with true oriental courtesy he gracefully acknowledged the cordial greetings with which he was welcomed at every stage of his progress through the city. Mr. Dadabhai's election to Parliament was itself a historical event and the manner in which he has watched the interests of his country and his constituency has met with the unqualified approval of those who elected him as well as of his countrymen. That Bombay should have accorded him a magnificent reception was but fitting. Is was a well merited recognition of the life-long services rendered by Mr. Dadabhai, regardless of self and of the interests of those dearest to him.

The *Rast Goftar* writes: Those who have witnessed the grand displays which marked the departure of Lord Ripon from these shores and have also observed the greetings which have welcomed Mr. Dadabhai Navroji home, will have no hesitation in saying that the cordial demonstrations for the departing Viceroy, magnificent as they were, have been outdone by the reception given by his grateful countrymen to India's own son. The demonstration, if our rulers will only reflect upon it, is a triumph of the British administration of India and a tribute to the free institutions of England. Mr. Dadabhai's elevation would not otherwise have been possible. There would not have been the scope which exists at present for the exercise of the noblest virtues of citizenship, and there would have been no occasion for one's fellow-countrymen to do homage to the best among them. The public reception to Mr. Dadabhai, the first of its kind, and one which was worth living for and dying for, is a visible sign of the progress which India has made under the Queen, a progress more marvellous even in its moral than its material aspects. It was a people's demonstration for a people's man. Official displays organized for Viceroys and Governors owe much of their spectacular effect to the imposing presence of the military and the police, cavalry and infantry, to the blare of trumpets and the booming of cannon. There were none of these aids to grandeur and magnificence on the day when Mr. Dadabhai returned to Bombay. No such aids were needed, as they would have been rather out of place, had it been possible to call them in. The one element which made the demonstration of Sunday last so grand, so magnificent, so soul-stirring, was the ardent and intense feeling of hero-worship which had brought out the citizens, in their thousands and tens of thousands, to welcome their hero. The feeling was as hearty, and genuine, and sincere as the man who had inspired it. It was a memorable scene, and deeply moving, and most honourable to the British rule and its wise and liberal policy.

Says the *Subodha Patrika*: The reception of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the public on Sunday last was splendid beyond all calculation or expectations. The Hon'ble member for Central Finsbury was expected to arrive very early, and at sunrise the native population of the city had turned out in the direction of the Apollo Bunder and thronged the thorough-fares and the landing pier with crowds of people and with carriages. But the steamer did not arrive when it was due. In disappointment the crowds returned home, but in the afternoon were again in the landing place and the parts of the town when the Hon'ble gentleman halted on his way home, there was a great rush and at times a severe crush. Various classes of people had organised little receptions of their own with band and music and a profusion of flowers at various points on the road. Addresses were read, songs sung and flowers and boquets showered on the Hon'ble gentleman whilst the Khetwadi street, where he resides, was illuminated with oil *butties* for several yards around. Altogether it was a splendid and withal a novel sight. But the most pleasing feature of the reception is the acknowledgement it drew from H. E. the Governor. Lord Harris echoed the sentiments of his native subjects by offering his own congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai and inviting him to an interview. Such sympathy with popular feeling in such high quarters is rare in India. But in the case of Lord Harris it is only one incident of a series of others. Truly, is it a pleasure to the native public to note that in His Excellency, the Englishman rises superior to the Indian bureaucrat on all occasions and at all times both in his sympathy with public feeling and his sense of fairness, as well as his frank, outspoken behaviour towards all.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut F. W D Trotter, 3rd Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—3rd (Queen's Own) Bo L Cavy—Jamadar Ajudhya Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote Dafedar Shiuraj Singh to be Jamadar vice Ressaidar Ragbar Misir, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major A Smith and Capt S H Pelly, I S C; and Lieut J B S Alderson, Probationer for Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Bo Infy, two months, private affairs. Lieut F Bullock, R E, three months, medical certificate; and Hony Lieut A Heapy, Ordnance Dept, to await passage by troopship sailing from England on 25th Nov.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps:—J M Mushet, Gent, to be Lieut vice Fleischer, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

The services of Lieut E Kirkpatrick, 28th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Col J Rutherfurd, Bo Genl List, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secy of State to reside out of India on the leave pay (700£ per annum) admissible to him under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—The following appointment is made:—G Boner, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice W Grant, resigned.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut C C James to be Lieut vice S Tomlinson, promoted; and J Leask, Gent, to be Second Lieut vice C C James, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs:—Surg-Lieut-Col P Murphy, M D, I M S, Civil Surg, Nasik.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Conr A Hebden, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major T H Mackenzie, I S C, fourteen days, urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt A L Sinclair, D S O, S C, Second-in-Comd, 27th Bo L I, for one year.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps:—The Rev T M M Griffiths resigns his appointment as Hony Chaplain.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is granted to the Rev Joseph Reed, Wesleyan Church.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton relinquished charge of the charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 25th ultimo, after office hours, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Jardine resumed charge of the same on the 27th idem, before office hours.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J DeC Atkins, I C S, Magte. first class, Karia, and Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancherji Gimi, Subordinate Judge, Kaira, to be Visitors of the District Jail at Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Hormasji Jamshedji Antia, Mamlatdar of Broach, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broch.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Capt C W F Whyte, 17th Bo Infy, to be Cant Magte of Bhuj in addition to his military duties.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Whyte to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Bhuj.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honble the Chief Justice of her M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr Rastamji Dhanjibhoy Sethna to be sub pro tem Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, during the absence of Mr C H Jopp, I C S or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar, second Judge of the court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted leave on private affairs

Mr Shankar Amrit Nagpurkar, residing at Mahalunge, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr Keshavrao Narayan resigned.

Mr Vamanrao Vinayak Nimkar, residing at Supa, is appointed, to be a Conciliator under the Dekhan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879, in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr Kashibath Dhondeo, Sub Registrar, transferred to Dhond.

The appointment of Azam Ramchandra Sadashiv as a Conciliator in the Khatav Taluka of the Satara District is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Vaman Abaji Kulkarni, residing at Vuduj, is appointed, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Khatav taluka of the Satara District vice Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv, resigned.

Rao Saheb Nathabhai Awichaldas, Mamlatdar of taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, is appointed a Magte of the Second Class in that district.

Mr J W Orr, Prothonotary and Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbar in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lalubhai assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar in the Surat District.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr C C Boyd, I C S Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge, of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Belgaum and Gokak.

Mr Ganesh Yeknath Kulkarni, residihg at Peavara Sangam, is appointed. a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturist's Relief Act, 1879. for the villages of (1) Peavara Sangam. (2) Mahalpur, (3) Khedle, (4) Malavdi, (5) Baku Pimpalgaon. (6) Wassin, and (7) Toka in the Navasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Distrct vice Azam Balkrishna Appaji, deceased.

Azam Yeshwant Ballappa Borkar, B.A., acting Head Karkun of taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W S Dracup, Dist Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Broach, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut R M Betham, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, to be Cant Magte at Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt H Welman.

Lieut Betham is also appointed a Magte of the first class in the Ahmednagar District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the military cantonment of Ahmednagar.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Betham, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt P H Saulez, Cant Magte and Magte of the first class, Ahmedabad, with power to try in a summary way the offences referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*k*) of Section 260 C P C.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Ranchhodlal Mansukhram all the powers conferred and conferrible by and under the said Code on a Magte of the second class within the area comprised within the limits of the town of Nadiad in the Kaira District; and in excercise of the power conferred by Section 15.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Ranchhodlal Mansukhram shall be a Member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Special Magistrates at Nadiad vice Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, resigned.

Mr Pandurang Bachaji Bahulikar is appointed, vice Mr Damodar Vidyadhar Gokhale, deceased, to be Assist Public Porsecutor for the district of Poona for such cases as may be made over to him by the District Public Prosecutor of that district.

Under the provisions of Section 432 of the Civil Procedure Code H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Balwantrao Chimnaji to prosecute or defend, on behalf of H H the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, any suits that may arise in connection with the recovery of advances made by His Highness Agent at Chandori in the Nasik District to shepherds residing in the districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Thana and Khandesh.

Col R I Crawford is appointed, to be Magte of the first class in the Karachi District.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt R W S Lyons, MD, to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgn-Major R Manser, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Government Law School, Bombay, with effect from the date that Mr R D Sethna received charge of the office of Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side:—Mr J J Gazdar, MA, Bar-at-Law, to be sub *pro tem* Government Professor of Law; and Mr L P Russell, Bar-at-Law, to be sub *pro tem*, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence vice Mr Gazdar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W G Rivett Carnac Official Trustee and Administrator General, Bombay was allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return from leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Revashankar Shivshankar is confirmed in his appointment of Sub Registrar of Ahmedabad in the Ahmedabad District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr C W Richardson:—Rao Bahadur Pandurang Daji Adhikari to be second grade Depy Collr; Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai to be third grade Depy Collector; Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha to be fourth grade Depy Collector; Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar to be fifth grade Depy Collector; and Mr W Plunkett to be sixth Grade Depy Collector.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Belgaum, and District Registrar, Belgaum, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District, during the absence of Mr F L Charles, I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Government Notification No. 7039, dated 4th October 1890, commuting into leave on medical certificate the furlough fo one year granted to Mr R Thom, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, under Government Notification No. 6970, dated 16th Sept 1889, is cancelled.

Mr B J Haselden, Assist Consvr of Forests, second Grade, is promoted to the first grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Mancherji Jamasji Mistri, L M. and S, ha been placed on general duty.

Surgn-Capt S E Prall, M B S, is appointed to act a Civil Surgn Shikarpur, during the absence of Surgn-Major A F Ferguson on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt S E Prall, M B,B S, to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, durin the absence of Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, or pendin further orders.

The appointment of Surgn-Capt J L T Jones, M B, to act a Civil Surgeon, Kaira is cancelled.

BY H. M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to canc the remainder of the leave granted to Mr C W L Jacks Clerk to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, under the order of the 22nd of August 1893.

Mr H J Miles and Mr C W L Jackson delivered over an received charge of the office of Clerk to the Court for th Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay on the 4th inst.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to Mr Dosabhoy Framji Wadia, B A, L L B, as a Vakil High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to Mr Vasudev Ganesh Chirmule, B A, L L B, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Court Satara District.

WRITERS AND READERS.

In all probability Mr. John Murray will have the memoir of the late Duke of Clarence ready this week. Mr. J. E. Vincent, who has written the memoir with the sanction of the Prince of Wales, is a popular member of the "Times" staff. In some ways the book may be called a companion to the memoir of the Princess Alice, which Mr. Murray published. For frontispiece there is a full-sized photograph of the late Duke in the handsome uniform of his regiment, the 10th Hussars. A number of other illustrations are given, and the volume is daintily bound in heliotrope and gold.

No date, not even an approximate one, can yet be fixed for the appearance of the Life of Mr. W. H. Smith upon which Sir Herbert Maxwell has been engaged. In compiling the Life the author has, of course, had access to all the sources of information. There are to be a considerable number of illustrations in the two volumes, some of them by Railton and Seymour. The first few chapters tell of Mr. Smith's boyhood his studies at Tavistock Grammar School, his entry into business, his candidature for Westminister, and his maiden speech as a politician. This, with a period as member of the first London School Board, fairly launches the future First Lord of the Treasury on his public career.

Witnesses to the Unseen, and Other Essays, is the name of a volume of papers by Mr. Wilfrid Ward which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. Mr. Ward is well known as the author of two works William George Ward and the Oxford Movement and William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. A special interest attaches to the first essay, Witnesses to the Unseen, from the fact that it was suggested by a conversation with Tennyson. Afterwards Tennyson saw the essay, and so far as it dealt with the spirit of his own work, approved it.

A work on which Dr. George Smith has been engaged for some time, The Conversion of India, was to be ready the week after the mail left. Dr. Smith, who has his home in Edinburgh, is one of our highest authorities on what may be called religious India. It was he who wrote the lives of William Carey, of Henry Martyn, of John Wilson, and of Alexander Duff. Beginning at the time of Pantaenus 193, The Conversion of India comes down to the present day. First the Greek attempt to convert India is dealt with, then the Roman and the Dutch attempts. Next Dr. Smith deals with the work of the British East India Company, and of Great Britain through the evangelical societies and churches. In his closing chapter he discusses the methods, results, and prospects of evangelical missions to India and Southern Asia.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to have Mr. David Christie Murray's new book, The making of a Novelist, ready within ten days. It is dedicated in a single word to Mr. J. M. Barrie. In a little preface Mr. Christie Murray talks of the difficulties attending any sort of autobiographical writing, and describes his offering as an experimental booklet. He makes the offering without diffidence, because in perfect modesty. I have tried, he writes, to show how one particular novelist was made; where he got some of his experiences, and in what varying fashions the world and fate have tried to teach him his business. Should the public take at all kindly to the confessions in their parmanent from, Mr. Christie Murray promises us, in Dick Swiveller's saying to Mr. Quilp, that there is plenty more in the shop this comes from.

The late Philips Brooks's Letters of Travel, which will appear within a couple of weeks, ought to be a very interesting book. When he went on any far Journey. Philips Brooks was in the habit of writing letters to his family, detailing what he saw. Often, in fact generally, he reclaimed the letters on his return, and turned to them on occasion as reminders of his trips. The Letters of Travel have reference to two journeys, one in 1865-66, the other in 1882-83. They were intended for the members of his family. They show Philips Brooks in his sunniest and most playful moods, and yet as a singularly acute observer.

Collectors of autograph letters and manuscripts will be interested to learn that in the catalogue of a secondhand bookseller eight separate and distinct original manuscripts of Mr. William Watson, the well-known poet and critic are for sale. In what manner these items got into the possession of the bookseller is, perhaps, no body's business, but the fact is certainly very remarkable, particularly as several have never been published, whilst such of them as have been printed are either earlier versions than or afford different readings from, those embodied in his published works. First comes the MS. of Wordsworth's Grave, or rather the first version thereof, for the printed example shows considerable variation on the present MS. one—in omissions as well as additions. The MS. consists of seven slips of large quarto paper, written on one side, and is signed in full William Watson; for this 55 guineas are asked. The next item in importance is an early MS. of Mr. Watson's first important poem, The Prince's Quest, and this differs from the printed version; it is written on quarto paper of different sizes, there being altogether seventy-one slips; for this 35 guineas are asked. For the MS. of an unpublished poem, The Triple Lordship, 5 guineas are asked; and five other items are offered at sums varying from 3 guineas to 5 guineas.

There is to be an Allen's Naturalist's Library, edited by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, of the British Museum. Messrs. Allen have been encouraged to this venture by the favour Jardine's Naturalist's Library—the copyright of which they hold—has enjoyed during the last fifty years. Dr. Bowdler Sharpe is himself to undertake several of the ornithological volumes. Other well-known naturalists whose co-operation has been secured are Mr. R. Lydekker, Mr. H. O. Forbes, Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant, Mr. W. F. Kirby, and Professor Traquair. No pains are to be spared in the illustration of the Library alike, by means of coloured plates and steel engravings. Each volume is to contain about 320 pages of letterpress, and the first volume will be ready early next year. It will be on British Birds.

The December number of the New Review will contain an article entitled, The Indictment of Dives, by W. J. Lilly, containing a vindication of the Living Wage.—Mr. Frederick Greenwood's Lovers Lexicon is to appear in a few days. It has a maroon coloured cover—The new edition of Miss Christina G. Rossetti's Sing-Song is Messrs. Macmillan say. practically ready.—Mr. Elliot Stock is to publish directly a translation of Eji.'s Saga into English prose by C. W. Green.—Novel-readers are to have Mr. Justin McCarthy's new story. Red Diamonds, at their disposal.—Mr. Christie Murray has three volume novel coming, called In Direst Peril.—The next volume in Messrs. Chatto and Windus's sixpenny Charles Reade novels is to be The Cloister and the Hearth, Reade's longest and, as critics are pretty well agreed, his most powerful tale.—Mr. Barnett Smith's book, Women of Renown, is to be ready almost immediately; and also a volume of stories by Mrs. Clifford Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Frank R. Stockton, and other writers.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus, in conjunction with Messrs. George Robertson and Co., of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane, are bringing out this Christmas publishing season an illustrated Australasian annual entitled The Antipodean, edited by Messrs. G. Essex Evans and J. T. Ryan. The annual, which will be published in England, Australia and New Zealand, consists of a collection of short stories, poems, and sketchy articles of local colour from the pens of well-known Australian writers, and illustrated by the brushes of the best Australian artists. The editors have been fortunate in securing contributions from Robert Louis Stevenson and Rolf Boldrewood, author of Robbery Under Arms, and many notable writers on the Melbourne and Sydney press. One item of considerable interest is an article dealing with New Zealand by Sir Charles Lilley, late Chief Justice of Queensland, with representations from photographs of Maori life and scenery.

In the recent volume of essays published by Georg Brandes perhaps one of the most interesting is that which deals with the influence which Goethe has exercised on the literature and general culture of Denmark. The author begins by noting the great outcry raised in 1776 against Whether. But, as is frequently the case, excessive condemnation has the tendency to tempt people to an examination. Later, when Goethe's more solid work appeared, the attitude of Danish readers was one of indifference, and the few who raised a voice at all spoke in warming of Goethe's influence. It was dreaded as immoral. It was Steffens who first taught Danish readers to know Goethe, and implanted a love for him in the hearts of the youth of his generation. This was fully developed by Oehlenschlager. The latter spent some time at Weimar, and also at Dresden, and Brandes believes that his drama Correggio was written under impressions received in these German cities. Indeed he goes so far as to suggest that the chief characters in the play—Correggio, Michael Angelo, and Giulio Romano—were representative of Oehlenschlager himself, Goethe, and Tieck respectively. He fell under the influence of Goethe, and learned through him to appreciate folk-song and national literature. Among living Danish critics there are those who condemn Goethe, but he has done much for Denmark, and Georg Brandes himself thanks him for an entire revolution in Danish thought.

An archæologist of the name of Kibaltschitch professes to have found in Ostchakow, in Russia, a marble head of Hercules belonging to the best period of Greek sculpture. He thinks it is probably by Lysippus, for it has the peculiar features ascribed by art historians to that sculptor's type of [illegible] and reminds him of the Farnese Hercules, which is also supposed to be a copy of Lysippus. It is supposed to have come from the Greek colony of Olbia, the ruins of which are near the modern Nikolaief.

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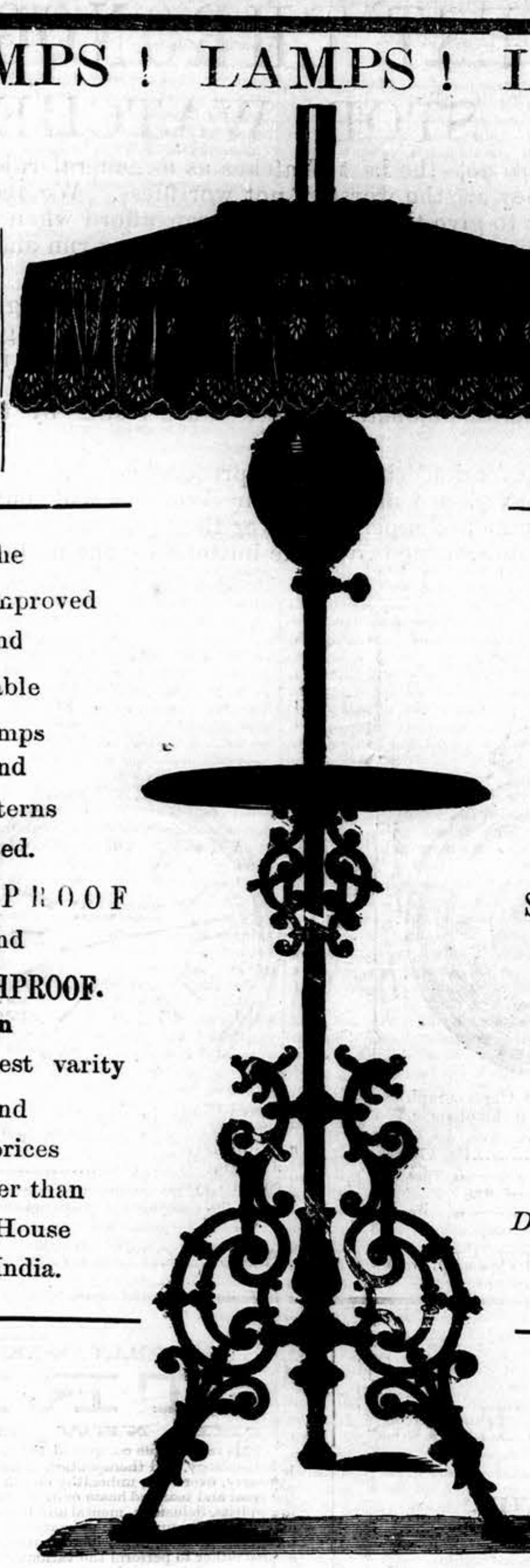

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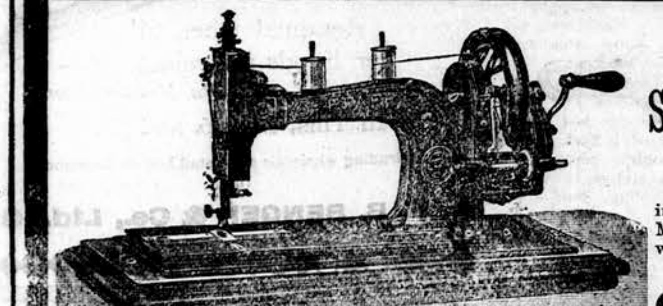

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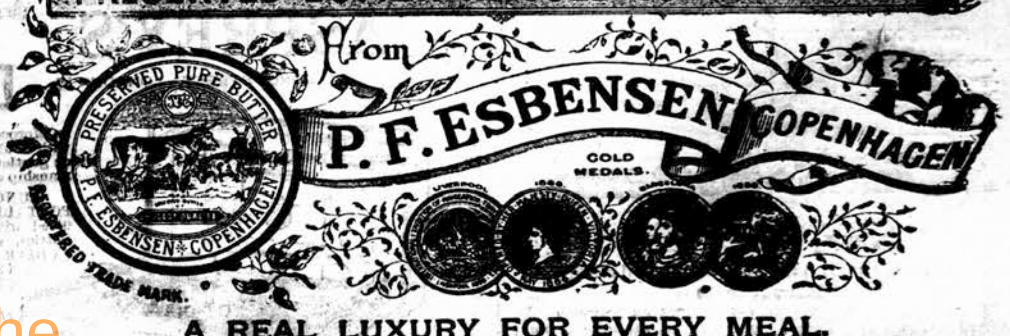
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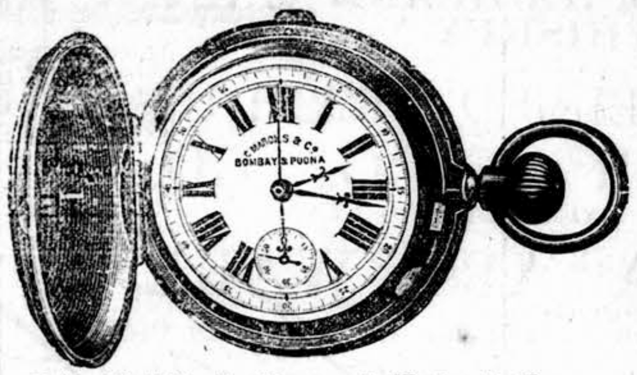
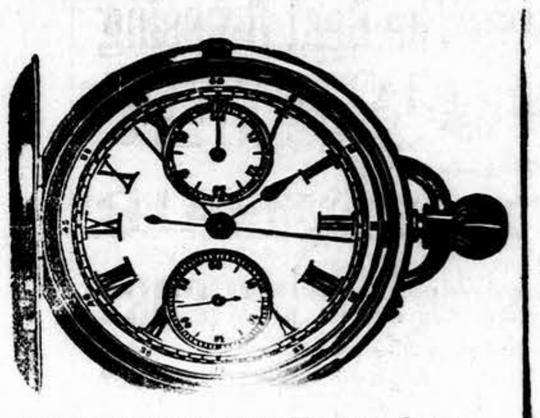
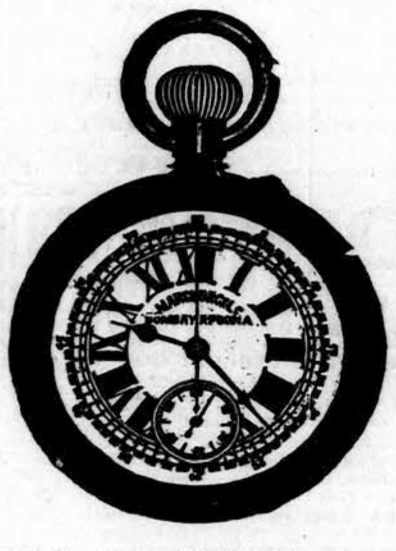


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140



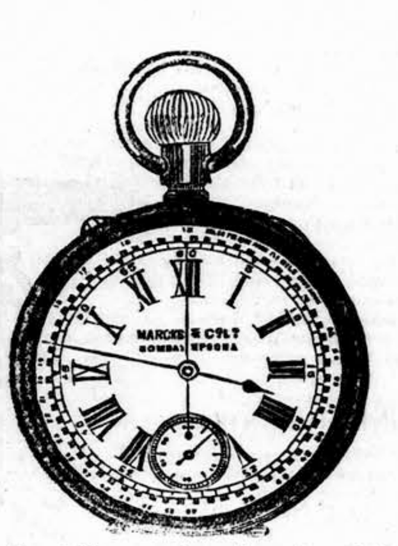
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. Do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

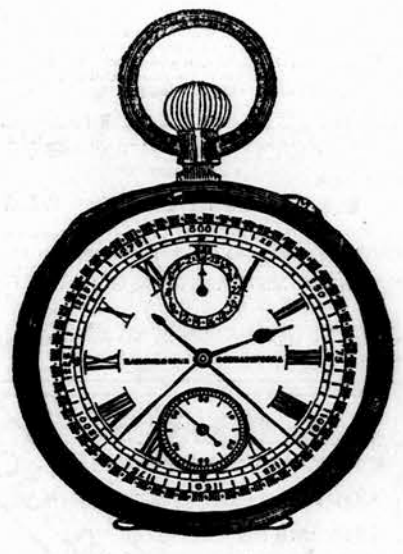
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. Do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„ 1,200

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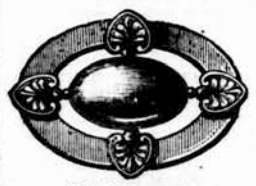

Gold Brooch,
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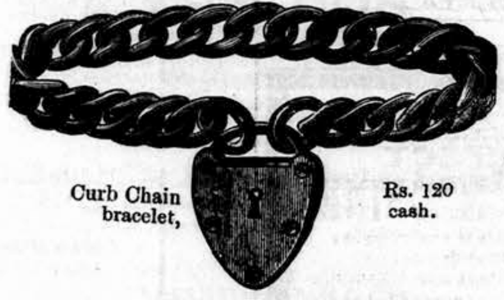

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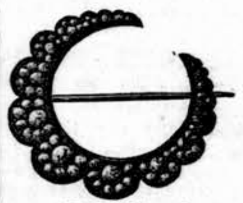

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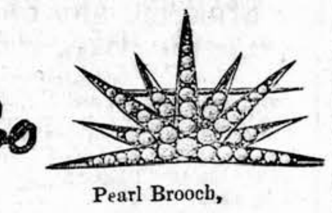

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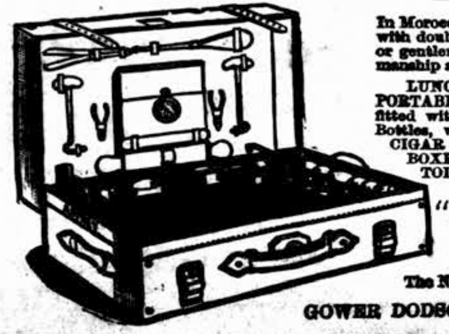

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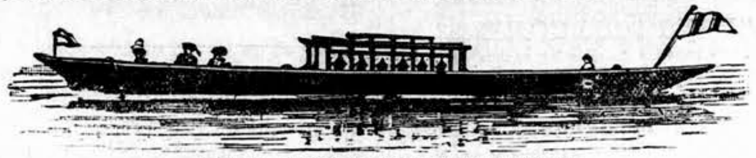

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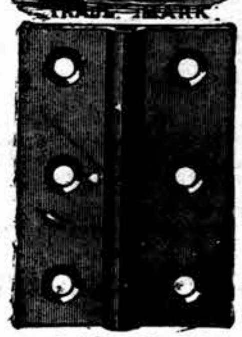

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